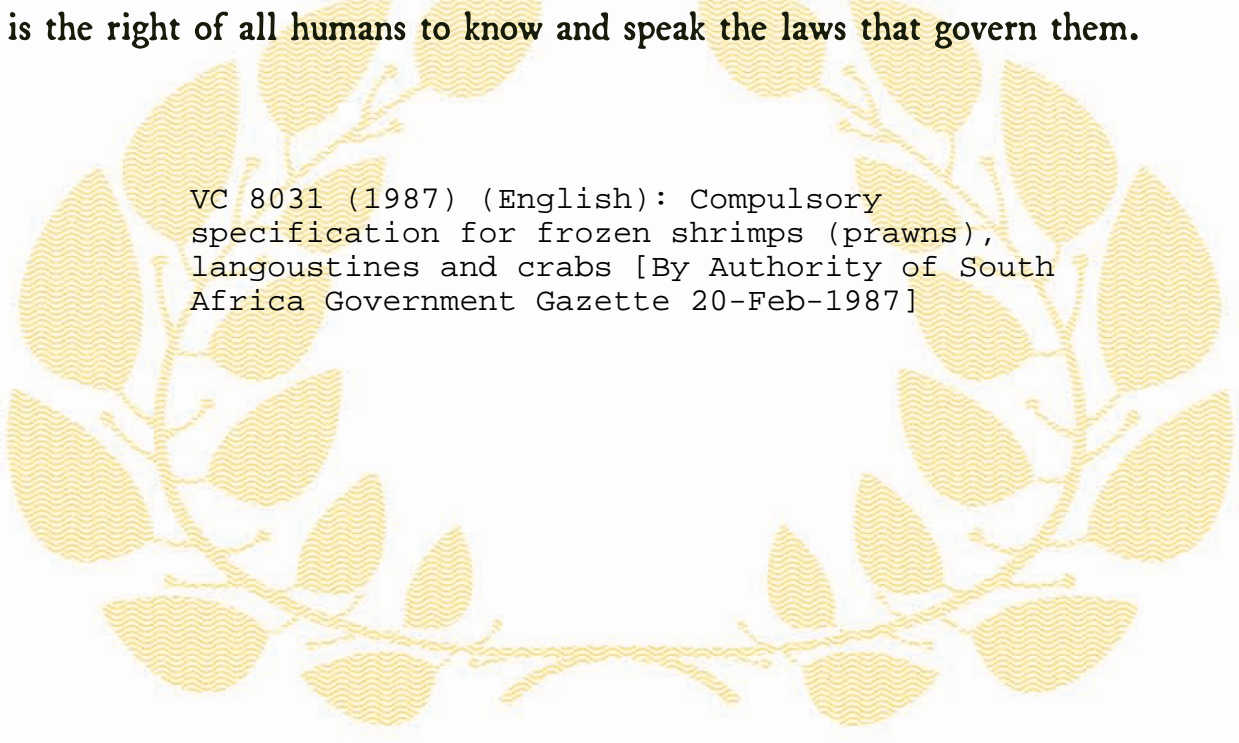




# *Republic of South Africa*

## EDICT OF GOVERNMENT

In order to promote public education and public safety, equal justice for all, a better informed citizenry, the rule of law, world trade and world peace, this legal document is hereby made available on a noncommercial basis, as it is the right of all humans to know and speak the laws that govern them.



VC 8031 (1987) (English): Compulsory  
specification for frozen shrimps (prawns),  
langoustines and crabs [By Authority of South  
Africa Government Gazette 20-Feb-1987]



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**Compulsory Specification for/  
Verpligte Spesifikasie vir**

**Frozen shrimps (prawns),  
langoustines and crabs/  
Bevrore garnale (steurgarnale),  
langoestiene en krappe**

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**VC 8031**





## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

No. 326

20 February 1987

STANDARDS ACT, 1982

### COMPULSORY SPECIFICATION FOR FROZEN SHRIMPS (PRAWNS), LANGOUSTINES AND CRABS

On the recommendation of the Council of the South African Bureau of Standards and under the powers vested in me by section 16 (1) of the Standards Act, 1982 (Act 30 of 1982), I, Daniël Wynand Steyn, Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, hereby declare the specification contained in the Schedule to be a compulsory specification for frozen shrimps (prawns), langoustines and crabs.

The compulsory specification shall become operative on a date two months after the date of publication of this notice.

D. W. STEYN,

Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology.

## DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID

No. 326

20 Februarie 1987

WET OP STANDAARDE, 1982

### VERPLIGTE SPESIFIKASIE VIR BEVRORE GARNALE (STEURGARNALE), LANGOESTIENE EN KRAPPE

Op aanbeveling van die Raad van die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaarde en kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 16 (1) van die Wet op Standaarde, 1982 (Wet 30 van 1982), verklaar ek, Daniël Wynand Steyn, Minister van Ekonomiese Sake en Tegnologie, hierby die spesifikasie in die Bylae vervat tot 'n verpligte spesifikasie vir bevrore garnale (steurgarnale), langoestiene en krappe.

Die verpligte spesifikasie tree in werking op 'n datum twee maande na die datum van hierdie kennisgewing.

D. W. STEYN,

Minister van Ekonomiese Sake en Tegnologie.

### SCHEDULE

#### COMPULSORY SPECIFICATION FOR FROZEN SHRIMPS (PRAWNS), LANGOUSTINES AND CRABS

1. SCOPE.
  - 1.1 This specification covers the requirements for the hygienic harvesting, preparation, processing and conveyance of shrimps, langoustines and crabs whether frozen at sea or on shore, and the requirements for raw materials and the final product, including its packaging and storage. Methods of analysis and examination are also described.
2. DEFINITIONS.
  - 2.1 For the purpose of this specification the following definitions shall apply:
 

*Acceptable:* Acceptable to the authority administering this specification.

*Chill room:* An insulated and refrigerated room specially designed for the storage of food at temperatures not lower than  $-1^{\circ}\text{C}$  and not higher than  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and that has sufficient refrigeration capacity to maintain the desired storage temperature and may also have sufficient refrigeration capacity to cool to that temperature the products placed in it.

*Cold room:* An insulated and refrigerated room specially designed for the storage of frozen foods, and that has sufficient refrigeration capacity to maintain a temperature not exceeding  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  when storing products that have already been frozen to that temperature.

NOTE: A cold room is not designed to freeze products.

*Cooking:* Boiling the product in potable water, clean sea water, or brine, or heating it for long enough to cause the entire product to reach a temperature that coagulates the protein.

*Container:* The box, carton or case into which packages (with or without wrappers) are packed for storage and distribution.

*Crab meat:* The meat extracted from the carapace, legs and claws of a crab.

*Crabs:* The commercially available edible species of the suborder *Brachyura* of the order *Decapoda* and all species of the family *Lithodidae*.

*Debacking:* The process of removing the back shell of a crab.

*Factory:* Any premises on which the product is prepared or processed or both, and including to the extent to which the requirements of this specification can be applied, a factory ship on which the product is frozen after preparation and processing.



*Freezer:* A room or equipment especially designed to lower the temperature of a food product through the zone of maximum crystallization (for most products between  $-1^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and down to an equilibrium temperature not exceeding  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  in a period of time that is acceptable for the product.

*Freezing process:* The continuous process whereby the temperature of the product is brought through the critical zone from  $-1^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , at a rate of at least 6 mm of product thickness per hour, and that is only completed when the temperature of the product has reached a level that will ensure that the temperature of the entire product will not exceed  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  after thermal stabilization.

*Frozen product:* A product, cooked or uncooked (raw), that has been preserved by the freezing process.

*Headless prawns and langoustines:* Prawns and langoustines with heads removed and the shell still intact.

*Langoustines:* The commercially edible available species of the genus *Nephrops*.

*Leg meat (crab):* The meat extracted from the legs and claws of a crab.

*Package:* The immediate carton, plastics pouch, or other container in which the product is packed for storage and distribution.

*Parboiling:* The exposure of the fresh product to steam or hot water for long enough to ensure that the product reaches such a temperature that the protein will be coagulated at the surface but not long enough to coagulate the protein of the entire product.

*Peeled (shelled) shrimps and langoustines:* Shrimps and langoustines with heads and all shell removed.

*Peeled and deveined shrimps and langoustines:* Shrimps and langoustines that have been peeled and the gut (vein) removed.

*Pounding:* The holding of the live product in water in tanks or floating crates for extended periods of time.

*Practical storage life:* The period of frozen storage, at the relevant temperature given in Table 2, of an initially high quality product, during which the organoleptic quality remains suitable for human consumption or for the process intended.

*Preserve:* To maintain in sound edible condition by the prevention of deterioration.

*Product:* Shrimps, langoustines and crabs in the course of preparation for freezing, in the course of being frozen or after having been frozen, as indicated by the context.

*Quick-freezing process:* The continuous process whereby the temperature of the product is brought through the critical zone from  $-1^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , at a rate of at least 25 mm of product thickness per hour, and that is only completed when the temperature of the product has reached a level that will ensure that the temperature of the entire product will not exceed  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  after thermal stabilization.

*Quick-frozen product:* A product, cooked or uncooked, that has been preserved by the quick-freezing process.

*Raw product:* A product that has not been subjected to any heat treatment.

*Rice meat (crabs):* Crab meat separated from crushed shell by a brine flotation process.

*Sections (crabs):* The clean, eviscerated and de-gilled crab parts usually consisting of one-half of the crab body and the attached walking legs and claw.

*Shaking:* The industrial practice of manual meat extraction from some species of crab, in which the meat of the cooked sections is hit or shaken out of the shell.

*Shrimps (prawns):* The commercially available edible species of the families *Penaeidae*, *Pandalidae*, *Palaemonidae* and *Crangonidae*.

*Suitable:* Acceptable and satisfying the requirements for the intended purpose.

*Suitable corrosion-resistant material:* Impermeable material that has smooth surfaces that are free from pits, crevices and scale, and that is non-toxic and unaffected by sea water, ice, fish slime and any other corrosive substance with which it is likely to come into contact, and is capable of withstanding exposure to repeated cleaning, including the use of detergents.

### 3. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FACTORY.

3.1 GENERAL: All the statutory requirements of the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act, 1983 (Act 6 of 1983), and the Health Act, 1977 (Act 63 of 1977), shall be complied with.

### 3.2 FACTORY CONSTRUCTION AND LAYOUT.

3.2.1 *Location, size and hygienic design:* The location of the premises and the construction of the factory buildings shall be such that objectionable odours, smoke, dust and other contamination can be kept out to an extent such as to comply with the requirements for hygiene and sanitation.

The factory buildings shall be of sound construction, in good repair and large enough to prevent crowding of equipment and personnel and to permit adequate cleaning.

The factory premises shall be well drained and adequately fenced to keep out larger animals such as cats and dogs as well as unauthorized persons and vehicles. Out-of-doors working areas, roads and pathways on the premises shall have a permanent surface of concrete, brick, tarmac or other durable material. Areas outside buildings and not in actual use shall either be covered by lawn or shall have a surface that is not liable to produce dust and does not contain toxic substances.

The factory and equipment shall be designed in a manner that will permit the processing of raw materials without undue delay. The buildings shall be so designed and constructed as to prevent the entry and harbouring of insects, birds, rodents and other vermin.

3.2.2 *Roofs and ceilings:* Roofs shall be weatherproof. Roofs and, where applicable, ceilings shall fit tightly to the walls and shall be at least 2,4 m above the floor. In the preparation, processing and packaging areas the roof and, where applicable, ceiling shall be at least 300 mm above any equipment and high enough to allow the free movement of mobile equipment and moving parts of any equipment. In the preparation, processing and packaging areas and in storage areas for ingredients and packaging materials for the product, the roof or, where applicable ceiling shall be dustproof and where no ceilings are provided, roofs shall be faced with a suitable corrosion-resistant light-coloured material that is so constructed and finished as to minimize condensation, mould development, flaking and the lodgement of dirt.

3.2.3 *Walls and doors:* Outer walls shall be weatherproof and impermeable to water. Interior wall surfaces shall be faced with a smooth, light-coloured, washable material that is impermeable to water and shall be free of unnecessary projections. In addition, the walls in the preparation, processing and packaging areas shall be faced with a suitable corrosion-resistant light-coloured material to a height of 2 m above the floor except that when soiling of the walls might occur above this height, the facing shall be continued to this higher level. All ledges on the inside of walls and all window-sills shall be sloped towards the floor at an angle of at least 45°. The ledges shall be kept to a minimum size and window-sills shall be at least 1 m above floor level. In the preparation, processing and packaging areas and in freezers, chill rooms and cold rooms, wall-to-wall and wall-to-floor junctions shall be coved and the minimum radius of coving shall be 25 mm and 40 mm respectively.

Doors and door frames shall be made from or sheathed with a suitable corrosion-resistant material and shall have seamless, light-coloured, readily cleanable surfaces. If wood is used, it shall be sheathed to render it impermeable to water. Doors through which the product is moved between the preparation, the processing and the packaging areas shall be wide enough to prevent damage to and contamination of the product. All doors other than freezer, chill-room and cold-room doors, that open into factory processing areas shall, unless provided with effective air screens, be self-closing. Freezer, chill-room and cold-room doors shall be tight-fitting.

3.2.4 *Floors:* Floors shall be constructed of concrete or other material that is suitably impermeable, corrosion-resistant, easy to clean and laid to an even surface that is smooth but not slippery and is free from cracks and open joints.

Floors of the preparation, processing and packaging areas and of freezers, chill rooms and cold rooms shall have a suitable grading and shall be drained to external gullies, sumps and sewers. Outlets shall have, immediately inside factory walls, a trap that prevents the entry of rodents.

Drainage channels shall be of the open type with, where necessary, removable covers and shall be designed to cope with the maximum flow of liquid without overflowing or causing flooding. Installations that obstruct the flow and cleaning shall not be present in a drainage channel. Gully traps shall be fitted with strainers that are easily removed.

Where necessary, duckboards of easily cleaned, impermeable material shall be provided for employees. Wooden duckboards shall not be used in wet areas.

3.2.5 *Lift cages and staircases:* The inside surfaces of lift cages shall be suitably corrosion-resistant and lift shafts shall be properly drained and accessible for cleaning. Mesh doors will be acceptable if not conducive to unhygienic conditions. Staircases in rooms where the product is prepared, processed or packaged shall have solid risers and shall be provided with solid balustrades of height such as to prevent splash contamination of products underneath the stairs.

3.2.6 *Cables and pipes:* Cables and pipes shall be—

- (a) fixed above ceilings; or
- (b) chased into walls; or
- (c) fixed away from walls or ceilings and above the floor, and spaced in such a manner that the ceilings, floors, walls, cables and pipes can be easily cleaned and maintained in a hygienic condition; or
- (d) carried under the floor.

Drainage and sewer pipes shall not be installed above ceilings or in preparation, processing or packaging areas or in any manner such that accidental leakages may pollute the product. The pipes shall have an inside diameter of at least 100 mm and shall be properly vented to the outside atmosphere.

3.2.7 *Illumination and ventilation:* An illumination of at least 220 lux in general work areas and at least 540 lux at points where close examination of the product is carried out, shall be provided and shall be such that it does not alter the colour of the product significantly. Light bulbs and fixtures suspended over the work areas where the product is handled at any stage of preparation, processing or packaging shall be of the safety type or otherwise so protected as to prevent contamination of the product in case of breakage.

The ventilation shall be adequate to keep the air fresh, prevent excessive heat, remove excess steam, and prevent the formation of condensate and the growth of mould on overhead structures. The air flow shall be from the more hygienic to the less hygienic areas. Natural ventilation shall be augmented, where necessary, by mechanical means. Windows that open shall be insect-screened. The screens shall be easily removable for cleaning and shall be made from suitable corrosion-resistant material. The air shall be free from noxious fumes, vapours, dust and contaminating aerosols.

- 3.2.8 *Hand-washing facilities:* An adequate number of wash-hand basins, with taps operated by means other than the hands or elbows (knee- or foot-operated push-button taps with pre-set volume control, or treadle types are suitable), with an adequate supply of hot and cold running water, or warm water of temperature in the range 40–50 °C, unscented soap or an acceptable detergent solution and disposable towels or hot-air dryers shall be provided at the entrances to the preparation, processing and packaging areas used by the employees and at other conveniently situated points, that are unobstructed by equipment and operating activities. The wash-hand basins shall be of a suitable corrosion-resistant material and shall have a smooth finish.
- 3.2.9 *Foot-baths:* Unless their absence in particular circumstances is acceptable or alternative acceptable cleaning and disinfecting procedures are provided, foot-baths containing a suitable disinfecting solution shall be provided at each entrance to the preparation, processing and packaging areas used by employees, and shall be so located that employees cannot obtain access to those areas without disinfecting their footwear.
- 3.2.10 *Notice boards:* Notices prohibiting spitting, the use of chewing gum and tobacco in any form, and the taking of refreshments shall be strategically displayed in the preparation, processing, packaging and storage areas.
- 3.2.11 *Water.*
- 3.2.11.1 *Potable water:* Subject to the provisions of 3.2.11.3, every factory shall have an adequate supply of clean potable water that is free from suspended matter and substances that are deleterious to the product or injurious to health. In addition, the water shall have been so treated, by flocculation, filtration, chlorination or other acceptable process, as to ensure compliance with the following requirements:

- (a) *Coliform organisms:* The count of coliform organisms shall not exceed 5 organisms per 100 ml of the water.
- (b) *Faecal coliform bacteria:* Faecal coliform bacteria shall not be detectable in 100 ml of the water.

For the purpose of the water examination, the coliform organisms shall include all gram-negative, non-spore-forming rods that are capable of fermenting lactose, with the production of acid and gas, at 37 °C in less than 48 hours. Faecal coliform bacteria shall be regarded as gram-negative, non-spore-forming rods that are capable of fermenting lactose, with the production of acid and gas, at both 37 °C and 44 °C in less than 48 hours, and of producing indole in peptone water containing tryptophane, and incapable or utilizing sodium citrate as a sole source of carbon.

Where chlorinated water effects the product deleteriously in any way, such water shall be dechlorinated immediately before use. In all cases, free residual chlorine concentration shall be determined by the *N, N*-diethyl-*p*-phenylene diamine test or other acceptable test with equivalent sensitivity.

Factory installations for the treatment of water shall be thoroughly sterilized at least once a week by an acceptable method.

- 3.2.11.2 *Sea water:* Clean, uncontaminated, fresh running sea water may be used for any purpose in the plant, provided that the count of coliform organisms does not exceed 10 organisms per 100 ml of the water and no faecal coliform bacteria are detectable in 100 ml of the water.
- 3.2.11.3 *Water for cleaning:* Water used for the cleaning of the plant and equipment after the preparation and the processing of the product shall comply with the requirements of 3.2.11.1 or 3.2.11.2.
- 3.2.11.4 *Ice:* The purity of ice shall be such that the water derived from it immediately after its manufacture (be melting under aseptic conditions at a temperature not exceeding 10 °C) complies with the microbiological requirements of 3.2.11.1 or 3.2.11.2, as relevant.
- 3.2.12 *Separation of processes and facilities:* Separate rooms or well defined areas of suitable size shall be provided for
- (a) the receipt and storage of raw materials;
  - (b) preparatory operations such as peeling, shelling, deveining, debacking, picking and shaking;
  - (c) processing operations such as parboiling, cooking, breading or battering and freezing;
  - (d) packaging; and
  - (e) the storage of the product.
- 3.2.12.1 *Freezers, chill rooms and cold rooms:* Refrigeration machinery shall not be installed in a work area. Where freezers, chill rooms and cold rooms are located in work areas, their floors shall be an integral part of the floor of the preparation or processing area or adequately sealed to the floor, or shall be installed high enough above the ground to permit easy and adequate cleaning of the ground under them.

The floors and walls shall be in good condition. The surfaces of ceilings, floors and walls shall be of suitable corrosion resistant material. The floors shall be sloped to effect complete drainage.

Cold rooms shall be equipped with automatic temperature recorders that have enough sensing elements suitably placed to monitor the overall air temperature. Temperature charts shall be so graduated that in the storage range each division does not represent more than 2 °C, and shall be easily readable, to the nearest 1 °C, within the storage range. Batch freezers shall be fitted with external gauges or other temperature indicators. The entrances to freezers, chill rooms and cold rooms shall be protected from inflow of warm air by provision of an ante-room or a mechanical air curtain or strip curtains or self-closing shutters. Freezer, chill-room and cold-room doors shall be tight-fitting.

- 3.2.12.2 *Storage facilities for edible material:* Storage facilities for edible material other than the frozen or chilled product shall be dry, free from dust and other sources of contamination, and verminproof. Edible material other than the frozen or chilled product shall be stored in closed containers and away from the floor and the walls. Non-edible materials shall not be stored in the same storage areas as edible material or in the preparation or processing areas of the factory.
- 3.2.12.3 *Storage facilities for packaging materials:* Separate facilities shall be provided for the storage of packaging materials and shall be dry, free from dust and any other source of contamination, and verminproof.
- 3.2.12.4 *Storage facilities for utensils and spare parts:* Utensils and spare parts that, when in use, come into contact with the product shall, when not in use, be kept in a disinfecting solution or stored in a hygienic manner in a dry area that is free from dust, and any other source of contamination and is verminproof.
- 3.2.12.5 *Storage facilities for poisonous and other harmful materials:* Poisonous or harmful materials, including cleaning compounds, disinfectants, sanitizers, pesticides and equipment for their application, shall be stored in a separate room that can be kept locked. All the materials shall be prominently and distinctly labelled.
- 3.2.12.6 *By-products:* Any processing of by-products and products other than those covered by this specification that are not intended for human consumption shall be conducted in buildings that are physically separated from the factory in such a way that there is no possibility of contamination of the product.
- 3.2.12.7 *Living quarters:* Living quarters shall be completely separated from areas where the product is prepared, processed, packaged or stored.
- 3.2.12.8 *Refuse:* A separate, suitable refuse facility shall be provided on the premises.
- 3.2.12.9 *Comfort features:* An adequate number of suitable change-rooms or dressing-rooms, shower-baths, wash-hand basins of which the taps operate as described in 3.2.8, lavatories (separate for each sex) and, where appropriate, urinals, shall be provided. Comfort facilities shall not open directly into a preparation, processing or packaging area.

An ample supply of hot and cold running water, disposable paper towels or hot-air dryers, nail-brushes, toilet paper, and unscented soap or an acceptable detergent solution shall be available to employees.

Notices shall be posted requiring employees to wash their hands with soap or detergent after using the lavatory. Lockers shall be provided and the layout and equipment shall be such as to permit proper cleaning and maintenance. Alternatively, controlled clothes baskets may be used instead of lockers. The comfort features shall be adequately ventilated. Change-rooms and dressing-rooms shall not be used as living quarters. Staff dining-rooms shall be separate from the change-rooms or dressing-rooms.

3.2.12.10 *Facilities for cleaning and disinfecting portable equipment:*

Proper facilities shall be provided for the washing and disinfection of portable equipment. Such facilities shall be located in a separate room or in a designated area in the preparation, processing and packaging rooms where there is an ample supply of hot and cold potable water or saturated steam or clean sea water under adequate pressure and where there is proper drainage.

3.2.13 *Specific requirements for fishing vessels.*

- 3.2.13.1 *General considerations:* Fishing vessels shall be designed for the rapid and efficient handling of shrimps, langoustines and crabs, and for easy cleaning and disinfection. All surfaces with which the product may come into contact shall be impermeable and, where practicable, shall be of suitable corrosion-resistant material and easily cleanable and shall have no projections or other features that may cause damages to the product by contact therewith.

Deck pounds, pen stanchions and dividing boards shall be constructed of suitable corrosion-resistant material. Their number and height shall be such as to prevent movement and crushing of the catch caused by excess mass or the vessel's motion, and to hold the estimated catch. Deck pounds shall be small. Where practicable, wood shall be surfaced with a suitable corrosion-resistant material such as fibreglass, or so otherwise treated as to prevent the ingress of moisture, and then coated with a suitable corrosion-resistant paint or other protective coating. Metalwork other than the stainless or galvanized steel or aluminium shall be coated with corrosion-resistant and non-toxic paint or other protective coating.

- 3.2.13.2 *Sea water intake and waste disposal:* Deck hoses shall be supplied with clean sea water, at adequate pressure, by a pump used only for clean sea water. The intake of sea water for cleaning and cooling the product shall be situated at the deepest practicable point on one side of the vessel, and the sewage and waste water disposal and engine cooling discharge shall be disposed of as shallowly as possible on the opposite side of the vessel.

The water-supply pipes and waste water disposal lines that service the vessel's lavatories, wash-hand basins and kitchen sinks shall be large enough to carry peak loads, shall be watertight, and shall not pass through spaces where the catch is prepared, processed, packaged or stored. Piping for the supply of clean sea water shall have no cross-connections with the engine or condensor cooling system and it shall be so constructed as to prevent any possibility of back-siphoning from the kitchen sinks or the lavatories.

- 3.2.13.3 *Storage facilities for the product:* Vessel holds or tanks for storage on ice of shrimps, langoustines and crabs shall be adequately insulated with a suitable material. Any pipes, chains or conduits that pass the hold shall, if possible, be sunk flush or neatly boxed-in and insulated.

The linings of holds and tanks shall be completely watertight. The insulation layer shall be protected by a lining of suitable corrosion-resistant metal sheeting or other suitable non-toxic material and shall have watertight joints.

There shall be an effective drainage system, that is able to remove the melt water into a sump as fast as it accumulates. Areas where the catch is prepared, processed, packaged and stored shall be well isolated from grease, oil, fuel, heat, fumes, food for crew, the engine room and other sources of contamination.

Portable boards of suitable corrosion-resistant material shall be used for making shelves and vertical divisions in the holds where the catch is held. Shelving boards shall be designed to allow adequate drainage. There shall be ample drainage space between the lowest shelves or the "false bottom" and the floor of the hold. This space shall be open to a central drain, that discharges directly into one or more sumps or wells, and is so located that the hold can be efficiently drained at all times.

Bilge pump connections to these sumps shall be fitted with coarse screen filters.

- 3.2.13.4 *Sea water and brine storage tanks:* In vessels that use refrigerated sea water or refrigerated brine systems for chilling or stowing the catch, all tanks, heat exchangers, pumps and associated piping shall be made of or coated with suitable corrosion-resistant material. They shall be designed to give adequate cooling capacity and to be easily cleaned and disinfected. The system shall be adequate to maintain the temperature of the catch between  $-1^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Effective means of circulating the cold liquid round the mass of the catch and suction screens of adequate strength shall be provided.
- 3.2.13.5 *Water supplies:* An ample supply of cold potable water of clean sea water under adequate pressure shall be available at the sufficient number of points throughout the fishing vessel. On vessels engaged in processing other than cleaning, a supply of hot water at a temperature of at least  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$  shall be available for use. Where practicable, an acceptable sterilizing system (such as exposure to ultraviolet light) shall be provided for the treatment of sea water that is used in the processing of the catch.
- 3.2.13.6 *Pounding facilities for live crabs:* Tanks and wells used for pounding live crabs shall be so placed, constructed and aerated as to ensure survival of the crabs and to protect them from damage.

### 3.3

#### EQUIPMENT

- 3.3.1 *General:* All plant, equipment and utensils that come into contact with the product shall be of a suitable corrosion-resistant material which may have an acceptable plastics-coated surface and shall preferably be made of stainless steel. They shall be of hygienic design and so constructed as to facilitate their cleaning and sterilization, and that of the areas beneath them. Where necessary, as in the case of equipment that cannot be cleaned in situ, it shall be possible to dismantle the equipment for cleaning and disinfection.

All parts of stationery or not readily movable equipment shall be installed at such distances away from the walls and ceilings as are sufficient to provide access for cleaning and inspection. All permanently mounted equipment shall be either installed high enough above the floor to provide access for cleaning and inspection, or shall be completely sealed to the floor.

Equipment shall, preferably, not be sunk into the floor, but if this is unavoidable, the equipment shall be installed in an acceptable manner. Sunken areas shall be well drained. Copper, lead and their alloys other than solder, and other metals detrimental to health shall not be used in the construction of equipment that comes into contact with the raw materials or with the unprotected product at any stage of its manufacture.

- 3.3.2 *Tables:* Wooden tables shall not be used in preparation, processing and packaging areas. Frames shall be made of suitable corrosion-resistant metal or steel. The tops of preparation and packaging tables shall be of a suitable corrosion-resistant metal (preferably stainless steel) or other material with similar surface characteristics. They shall, as far as possible, allow rapid and effective drainage and shall be easy to clean and free from cracks and crevices. Where metal tops are folded, at the edges, the fold shall be effectively soldered, welded or sealed with an acceptable mastic sealant in such a way as to prevent organic matter and dirt from entering into the folded section.
- 3.3.3 *Cutting boards:* Easily removable cutting boards of hygienic construction, made of acceptable light-coloured material other than wood and suitable for use with food, may be used.
- 3.3.4 *Utensils:* Wicker baskets shall not be used. Knives, shovels, rakes and other utensils shall not have handles of wood or other porous material.
- 3.3.5 *Disinfection and cleaning facilities:* Disinfection facilities for gloves and knives shall be available at convenient and acceptable points. Cleaning and disinfecting materials, hot and cold running water or saturated steam, hose piping, spray nozzles, brushes, scrapers and other equipment needed for the cleaning of the fishing vessel, plant, equipment and utensils shall be available.

### 3.4 REQUIREMENTS FOR EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE PREPARATION, PROCESSING AND PACKAGING OF THE PRODUCT

#### 3.4.1 *Health.*

(a) Before being engaged, employees shall pass an appropriate medical examination and shall thereafter pass an annual medical examination. In the case of any absence of more than one day due to illness the employee



shall, before resuming duty, report the nature of the illness which necessitated the absence to the factory hygiene officer who shall, should he deem it necessary take the appropriate steps to obtain medical opinion on the employee's fitness for work. An appropriate medical record of each employee shall be kept.

(b) Any medical certificate submitted by a factory employee shall be available for inspection by the authority administering this specification.

(c) No person who is a carrier of or is suffering from any communicable disease, especially carriers of *Salmonella* or *Shigella* organisms, or who shows symptoms of or is suffering from gastro-enteritis or enterobacterial infection or a disorder or condition causing discharge of body fluid from any part of the skin, shall be allowed to come into contact with the product. Any such person shall immediately report to the factory management.

(d) No person while known to be affected with a disease capable of being transmitted through food shall be permitted to work in any part of the factory in a capacity in which there is a possibility of the person contaminating the product with pathogenic organisms.

(e) Employees returning from leave shall be medically examined for *Salmonella*, *Shigella* and *Vibrio* organisms.

(f) No persons who is suffering from any cut or injury shall be allowed to come into contact with the product unless the cut or injury has been so treated or dressed that the discharge of body fluid has been prevented and the wound and its dressing have been so covered as to ensure that infection or contamination of the product is no longer possible.

- 3.4.2 *Protective clothing:* All employees engaged in the handling, preparation and processing of the product up to and including the packaging stage, but excluding employees operating within cold rooms, shall wear clean, light-coloured, protective clothing, waterproof aprons, waterproof slip-overs or boots, and clean, washable or disposable headgear that covers their hair. Woollen caps may be worn in cold rooms only. Overalls shall completely cover the personal clothing of the employees. Sleeves shall not extend below the elbows, except when covered by plastics sleevelets or when worn in cold rooms. Waterproof protective clothing shall be of plastics or rubber material. All protective clothing shall be of hygienic design, shall have no external pockets, shall be in good repair and shall not constitute a source of contamination of the product. Protective clothing other than waterproof aprons, sleeves and gloves shall not be stored in work areas; when not in use it shall be kept in change-rooms and shall not be removed from the premises except for laundering under hygienic conditions. At the end of each shift, overalls and caps shall be handed in at a receiving room for laundering and freshly laundered ones shall be available when workers begin the next shift.

Waterproof aprons, sleeves and gloves shall be cleaned at each time of removal and as frequently as necessary, and shall be hung on hooks or pegs at exits from work areas during intervals between work and during visits to the lavatory. Waterproof aprons, sleeves and gloves as well as equipment used in the preparation, processing and packaging of the product shall not be removed from the work areas except for repairs and for cleaning under hygienic conditions.

- 3.4.3 *Personal hygienic:* Before commencing work, and after each absence from the factory preparation, processing, or packaging area, employees shall wash their hands with warm water and an acceptable soap or detergent, after which they shall immerse their hands in an acceptable disinfectant, or in a combined detergent-disinfectant. Finally, they shall rinse their hands in clean running water. Varnish and lacquer shall not be used on fingernails, which shall be kept short and clean. Jewellery shall not be worn by employees who handle raw materials or the unprotected product, or both. Neither employees' personal effects nor their food shall be present in any area where the product and its ingredients and packing materials are handled or stored. Containers used in the preparation, processing or packaging of the product shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of chewing gum and tobacco in any form shall not be allowed within the areas where the product or its ingredients and packaging materials are handled or stored. No food or beverage shall be prepared or consumed by employees in these areas. Spitting shall not be allowed anywhere within the factory premises.

- 3.4.4 *Visitors:* Any person who visits or enters the preparation, processing or packaging areas during the hours of operation shall observe all relevant hygiene requirements when in those areas, and shall wear clean protective clothing that shall be provided by the factory.

### 3.5 HYGIENIC OPERATION REQUIREMENTS

- 3.5.1 *General:* In relation to the handling, transportation, processing, packing, freezing and storage of the product, no operations shall be performed or conditions exist that are detrimental to the product. Smoke from factory chimneys shall not be allowed to enter the factory building in a quantity or manners that is offensive, injurious or dangerous to health, or causes contamination at any stage in the preparation of the product. Vehicles that emit exhaust fumes shall not be used in any area where the unpackaged product is exposed.

- 3.5.2 *Cleaning, disinfecting and repair:* The building, premises, plant, equipment, utensils and all other physical facilities of the factory shall be kept clean and in good repair and shall be maintained in an orderly hygienic condition. The cleaning and disinfecting of the preparation, processing and packaging areas of factories and all auxiliary equipment and utensils shall be organized on a regular basis and carried out by trained employees.

During production periods, the floors and the drainage channels in the preparation, processing and packaging areas shall be kept clean by regular sweeping and flushing with water. Refuse shall not be permitted to accumulate in drainage channels. Thorough cleaning of floors and drainage channels shall take place as often as is necessary and at the close of each day's production in order to maintain hygienic conditions. Foot-baths shall be drained and cleaned regularly and the disinfectant kept in active condition.

The walls of the preparation, processing and packaging rooms shall, where necessary, be thoroughly washed immediately after each day's operations and the rooms shall be kept as free as possible from dust. Wherever maintenance or repairs have been effected in production areas, tools and replaced equipment shall be immediately removed from these areas and the affected equipment thoroughly cleaned and where relevant disinfected.

Welding repairs in the areas where the product is conveyed, prepared, processed or packaged shall be performed as an emergency during breakdown only, and in such a way that the product is not exposed to the welding fumes.

Cleaning and disinfecting materials and equipment shall not be stored in a room where food-handling equipment is stored, and shall at no time come into contact with raw materials, the products, their containers or packages.

Prior to use, plant, equipment and utensils shall be thoroughly cleaned with a detergent or other cleaning agent and disinfected. A combined detergent-disinfectant solution may be used.

Immediately before the commencement of operation, equipment shall be so rinsed with water that complies with the requirements of 3.2.11.3, as to remove dust and, if applicable, the disinfecting chemical.

The preparation and processing system shall be rinsed during each break in production that lasts for more than 1 h, and effectively cleaned at the end of each shift and at the end of each day's operations. They shall be clean at the time of further use. Gloves, knives and similar items of equipment shall, during breaks in productions, after use, or at any time when sterilization is necessary, be thoroughly cleaned and then disinfected by the use of saturated steam, chlorinated water or other acceptable disinfecting solution or procedure. Any discharge system at the jetty and any conveyance system to the factory, including elevators, shall be cleaned both before and after use. Pounding tanks shall be similarly treated. When the factory is in operation, equipment and utensils shall not be removed from the work area except for repair, cleaning or replacement.

- 3.5.3 *Efficacy of cleaning:* The efficacy of a cleaning and disinfecting process specified in 3.5.2 shall be such that, in samples taken in accordance with 10.14.2 from at least 15 representative areas each of a size approximately 10 cm<sup>2</sup>, of the plant, equipment and utensils, the percentage efficacy of cleaning and disinfection in the sample, determined in accordance with 10.14.3, shall be such as to be acceptable when scored by the system set out in 10.14.3.2.

Effective measures shall be taken to inhibit mould growth and to remove dust, flaking paint and other loose or detachable material liable to fall on the product from walls, ceilings and overhead structures in preparation, processing, packaging and storage rooms.

- 3.5.4 *Containers:* When filled or partly filled with raw material or the product, containers shall not be stacked in a manner that allows contact of the contents of a container with the bottom of the container stacked above it. Containers shall not be stacked directly on the floor or against the wall. Whenever they are moved, they shall be effectively protected from contamination.
- 3.5.5 *Wrapping materials:* Wrapping materials used on packaging lines shall be kept in and dispensed from corrosion-resistant containers of hygienic construction.
- 3.5.6 *Spare parts:* Spare parts for machinery, and other items capable of contaminating the product shall be stored away from the preparation, processing and packaging areas.
- 3.5.7 *Freezers, chill rooms, cold rooms and equipment:* Freezers, chill rooms, cold rooms and equipment shall operate efficiently and shall be kept clean and in hygienic condition. The temperature in cold rooms shall be automatically and continuously monitored and a record of the temperature shall be kept and shall be available for inspection. Products shall not be stacked directly on the floor or against the walls. The stacking of products in batch freezers, other than plate or brine freezers, shall be such that the air circulation between packages is not impeded. No material other than the product or ingredients of the product shall be stored in freezer rooms and cold rooms.
- 3.5.8 *Removal of refuse:* Litter, offal, waste and overflow shall be removed and disposed of in an efficient and sanitary manner. They shall not be allowed to accumulate. Refuse rooms shall be cleaned and disinfected daily.
- 3.5.9 *Vermin control:* All buildings in which raw materials, ingredients and the product are stored, or in which the product is handled, prepared, processed or packaged shall be kept free from flies, rodents and other vermin.
- 3.5.10 *The use of pesticides:* Pesticides shall not be used in work areas while preparation, processing and packaging are in progress, and precautions shall be taken to ensure that equipment and work surfaces are kept free from pesticide residues. Pesticides shall not, at any time, be allowed to come into contact with wrappers, containers, raw materials or the product. The room in which pesticides are stored shall be kept locked and the materials contained in it shall be handled only by employees trained in their use.
- 3.5.11 *Animals:* Animals, including birds, shall not be allowed in any part of the factory.

- 3.5.12 *Operations aboard fishing vessels:* Shipboard handling, processing, chilling, packaging and freezing of the product shall, where practicable, be conducted under conditions of sanitation and hygiene equal to those of the equivalent procedures and practices of shore establishments. Before any product comes on board and between hauls, the decks, deck pounds, pen stanchions and dividing boards, and all other deck equipment which will come into contact with the product shall be hosed down with clean sea water and scrubbed to remove all visible dirt and debris. During fishing trips, the hold bilge sump of the vessel shall be drained regularly. Fishing gear and traps shall be freed of dead units of the catch and organic material after each haul. All gear shall be thoroughly cleaned when fishing has ceased.

Fishing vessels shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately after the discharge of the cargo.

Where live crabs are held in tanks filled with clean sea water, the water shall be aerated and circulated by pumping from the bottom to the top of the tank. The rate of change of water shall be at least four times per hour.

Where refrigerated sea water is used for holding or chilling of products other than live crabs, only clean sea water shall be used and the water shall be changed as often as possible to prevent the accumulation of contaminating material.

### 3.6 THE HANDLING, PREPARATION, PROCESSING, PACKAGING AND TRANSPORTATION OF THE PRODUCT.

- 3.6.1 *General:* From the time the catch comes on board and during preparation, processing, packaging, transportation and storage, the product shall be protected from heat, the direct rays of the sun, frost, the drying effect of wind, and contamination by birds, dust, oil, fuel, and noxious fumes.

As soon as the catch is brought aboard, the product shall be separated from the by-catch into clean containers and placed in a suitable covered area and kept chilled at a temperature that is not allowed to exceed 10 °C at any time. Shrimps and langoustines, and crabs for boiling shall be washed with clean sea water. The live storage of crabs shall not be for longer than 7 days.

- 3.6.2 *Shrimps and langoustines:* Removal of the heads of shrimps and langoustines shall be carried out at sea whenever practicable. Peeled shrimps and langoustines shall be examined and any residual pieces of shell, antennae, entrails, attached feed gristle and other parts of the exoskeleton shall be removed. The peeled meat shall be thoroughly washed and immediately packaged and quick-frozen.

When shrimps and langoustines are cooked at sea, the operation shall be carried out with minimum delay. Cooked shrimps and langoustines, whether peeled or unpeeled, shall be immediately cooled, without coming into direct contact with ice or melting ice-water, and subsequently packed and quick-frozen within one hour after packaging.

- 3.6.3 *Crabs:* If crabs cannot be landed alive they shall be processed immediately after they are discharged on the deck of the fishing vessel. The crabs shall be washed and either frozen whole or butchered, debacked, split into sections and, where required, the meat extracted. After butchering, any remaining viscera and gills shall be removed by brushing and washing. If freezing is done at sea, the sections, parts and meat of the crab shall be washed, parboiled and cooled in water, packed into aerated containers and quick-frozen within one hour after packaging. Flowing clean sea water may be used for washing, parboiling and cooling the product, provided that the intake of sea water takes place well outside the harbour area and in an unpolluted area of the ocean.

- 3.6.4 *Thawing and further processing:* When being thawed for further processing, the frozen product shall not be exposed to ambient temperatures exceeding 18 °C. Thawing shall be as rapid as possible and shall be completed in less than 20 hours. Unless the processing and packaging are commenced immediately after thawing is complete, chilling of the thawed product to 0,5 °C shall be commenced immediately and the freezing commenced within eight hours after the completion of the thawing process.

- 3.6.5 *Transportation at sea:* For long-distance transport, the catch shall not be loaded into excessively large containers in which it may be damaged. If crabs are transported live, only healthy crabs shall be selected. Live crabs in bags, boxes or cages shall be transported at a temperature of approximately 5 °C. Crab sections, parts and meat kept on ice at sea shall have been chilled immediately after butchering, and shall be kept as close as practicable to the temperature of melting ice (re-icing as necessary) for the duration of the voyage.

- 3.6.6 *Transportation by road and rail:* Transportation of the product by road and rail shall be carried out only in covered, insulated or refrigerated vehicles. Adequate precaution shall be taken to prevent physical damage to the product, e.g. by pressure or movement during transport.

## 4. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PRODUCT.

### 4.1 CONDITION OF INGREDIENTS.

- 4.1.1 *General:* All ingredients and additives used shall fall within the scope of and shall comply with the requirements of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972), and any regulation promulgated thereunder. All ingredients and additives used in the preparation of the product shall be clean, sound, of good quality and in every way fit for human consumption.

- 4.1.2 *The product before being frozen:* Shrimps, langoustines and crabs to be frozen shall be free from deterioration and shall have a characteristic fresh appearance, colour and smell.

- 4.1.3 *The frozen product:* On thawing, the frozen product shall be clean, shall have an attractive characteristic appearance, and shall in every way be sound and free from defects. Off-odours and other indications of deterioration or of the use of inferior quality raw materials shall not be present, and the product shall be free from foreign matter, foreign odours and discoloration. The flavour of the cooked product, whether packed raw or cooked, shall be normal and typical of the species. The texture of the cooked product, whether packed raw or cooked, shall be firm, resilient and characteristic of the species packed.
- 4.2 PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS.
- 4.2.1 *Net Mass:* The net mass of a frozen product, determined in accordance with 8.1, and the net mass of a glazed product, determined in accordance with 8.2, shall comply with the relevant requirement of the Trade Metrology Act, 1973 (Act 77 of 1973).
- 4.2.2 *Shrimp content of breaded or battered shrimps:* The shrimp content of breaded or battered shrimps, determined in accordance with 8.3, shall be more than 50 % of the declared net mass of the contents of the package.
- 4.3 CHEMICAL REQUIREMENTS: When tested in accordance with 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3, the product shall comply with the relevant requirements of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972.
- 4.4 MICROBIOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS: When tested in accordance with the methods referred to in column 4 of Table 1, the product shall comply with the requirements given in column 2 or column 3, as relevant.

TABLE 1  
MICROBIOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS

1	2	3	4
Organisms	Content per gram, max.*		Test method subsection
	Cooked products	Raw products	
Standard plate count .....	20 000	1 000 000	10.6
Coliform organisms .....	100	500	10.7
Faecal coliform bacteria .....	Nil	10	10.8
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> .....	Nil	10	10.9
<i>Salmonella</i> .....	Nil	Nil	10.10
<i>Shigella</i> .....	Nil	Nil	10.11
Pathogenic clostridia .....	Nil	Nil	10.12
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> .....	Nil	Nil	10.13
<i>V. parahaemolyticus</i> .....	Nil	Nil	10.13

\* The product shall also comply with all other applicable requirements laid down in terms of the current Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972.

#### 4.5 PRESENTATION.

- 4.5.1 *Shrimps (prawns):* Shrimps shall be prepared and packed in one of the following presentations:
- Whole:* Cephalothorax (head), shell and tail fans intact.
  - Headless:* Cephalothorax removed, shell and tail fans intact.
  - Headless and deveined:* Cephalothorax removed, the back cut open and the vein removed, shell and tail fans intact.
  - Peeled and deveined (tail fans intact):* Cephalothorax and vein removed and shell removed down to the last segment, i.e. the shell on the last segment and the tail fans shall be present (fantail shrimps).
  - Peeled and deveined (tail fans removed):* As in (d) above, but with all shell and tail fans also removed.
  - Breaded or battered shrimps:* Either as in (d) or (e) above.
  - Pieces.*
  - Other acceptable presentations.*
- 4.5.2 *Langoustines:* Langoustines shall be prepared and packed in one of the following presentations:
- Whole:* Cephalothorax (head), shell and tail fans intact.
  - Headless:* Cephalothorax removed, shell and tail fans intact.
  - Peeled (tail fans intact):* Cephalothorax removed and shell removed down to the last section, i.e. the shell on the last segment and the tail fans shall be present.
  - Other acceptable presentations.*
- 4.5.3 *Crabs:* Crabs shall be prepared and packed in one of the following presentations:
- Whole crab.*
  - Crab sections.*
  - Crab meat.*
  - Leg meat.*
  - Rice meat.*
  - Other acceptable presentations.*

## 5. PACKAGING, GLAZING, GRADING, FREEZING AND STORAGE.

## 5.1 PACKAGING MATERIALS AND CONTAINERS

5.1.1 *Packages:* Unless the product is glazed, it shall be packaged in material of low permeability to moisture and oxygen. Packaging materials shall be new, clean, non-toxic, inert and of low moisture vapour permeability. Packages shall bear a true description of the product (see 6.1).

5.1.2 *Containers:* Only fibreboard or other acceptable containers shall be used. The containers shall be clean and intact, and shall be neatly closed and bound with wire or strapped. Wooden containers shall not be made of green wood and shall not contain any substance that is injurious to the product or harmful to health. Containers shall be so closed as to prevent contamination of the contents by dust or foreign matter.

5.2 **GLAZING:** The product may be glazed individually or in bulk. When the product is glazed, to ensure that dehydration and oxidation are minimized, the coating of ice shall cover the product completely. The water used in glazing shall comply with the requirements for potable water (see 3.2.11.1), and its temperature shall not exceed 5 °C.

5.3 **GRADING:** The product shall be graded by mass and shall fall into such categories as may be acceptable and in accordance with trade requirements. Where applicable, the counts shall be in accordance with the declaration on the container. On visual examination, the units shall be acceptably uniform in size. As far as is practicable within any category, the mass of each unit, excluding the glaze in the case of glazed products, shall fall within the mass range obtained by dividing the sum of the declared net mass of the appropriate package unit by the corresponding minimum and maximum counts.

5.4 **FREEZING:** The product shall be subjected to either the freezing or the quick-freezing process within one hour after packaging.

5.5 **STORAGE:** The product shall be stored and maintained at a temperature not exceeding -18 °C up to and including the final point of sale. If at any time during storage the temperature of the product rises above this temperature, it shall be rapidly reduced to -18 °C. If it rises above -7 °C, the product shall, in addition, be resubmitted for inspection to the authority administering this specification. In the cold room there shall be no condition, object or matter than could affect the flavour or appearance of the frozen product in any way. The product shall be stored away from the floor and walls in such a way that the air flow is not impeded.

The practical storage life of the products under optimum conditions of handling, preparation, processing and packaging is given in Table 2, and any product stored in excess of the appropriate period shall be liable to re-inspection at the discretion of the authority administering this specification.

TABLE 2  
PRACTICAL STORAGE LIFE

1	2	3	4
Product	Storage life, months		
	Storage temperature		
	-18 °C	-25 °C	-30 °C
Langoustines and shrimps .....	6	12	15
Langoustines and shrimps, vacuum packed .....	8	18	24
Crab meat, raw .....	6	12	15
Whole crab, cooked .....	8	18	24
Whole crab, raw .....	5	12	15

## 6. MARKING.

6.1 **MARKING ON PACKAGES:** Except as allowed for in terms of 6.4, the following information shall appear, legibly and indelibly and in accordance with 6.2, on each package, in type of such size and presentation as is prescribed by regulations promulgated under the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 and the Trade Metrology Act, 1973:

- The name and full street address of the Manufacturer, producer, proprietor or controlling company or, in the case of containers packed for any other person or organization, the name and full street address of that person or organization;
- a true description of the product including the name of the product and the presentation of the contents. In addition, if so desired by the person or organization referred to in (a) above, in case of a product that has been quick-frozen (see 2.1), the words "Quick frozen". The name or designation that is used in the labelling of the product shall not be misleading. The method of preparation and the presentation of the contents shall be in accordance with the description on the label or package. Where applicable, the description shall be in accordance with the relevant description given in 4.5;
- where applicable, a list of the ingredients in descending order of content;

- (d) a statement that the product is cooked or uncooked, as applicable, and instructions for storage, given in the following manner:

Uncooked (or raw)—Keep frozen  
Partly cooked—Keep frozen.  
Cooked—Keep frozen.

- (e) in the case of products for sale in the Republic and in South West Africa, the net mass of the contents;  
(f) the country of origin;  
(g) where relevant, directions for use;  
(h) any labelling specifically called for by regulation;  
(i) the date of manufacture and the identity of the factory in which the product was packed, the use of a code being permissible provided that the key to the code is disclosed to the authority administering this specification.

## 6.2 LABELS.

- 6.2.1 The information required by 6.1 shall be printed on the package or on the overwrap covering the package, or on a label of acceptable material attached to the package or, in the case of a master carton, enclosed in the carton.
- 6.2.2 Labels on packages shall be clean and neat and securely attached. They shall not be superimposed on other labels or on matter printed directly on the packages. They shall not be applied by any person other than the manufacturer or his authorized agent.
- 6.2.3 Labels or sealing adhesives that are liable to deteriorate under the conditions of storage of the packaged products shall not be used.
- 6.3 MARKING ON CONTAINERS: Containers shall be clean, neat and unbroken, and on every such container (carton, box, etc.) shall be printed or stencilled the quantity and size or net mass of the packages it contains and the information required by 6.1 (a) and (b), except that the street address of the manufacturer need not be the full street address but must be sufficient for identification purposes. The method of preparation need not be given on the container.

The date of packing and the batch number (if applicable) shall be stamped or otherwise indelibly marked on the container or on a label securely attached to the container or on a packing slip inserted in the container.

A code may be used for the date of packing provided that the key to the code is disclosed to the authority administering this specification.

- 6.4 MARKING ON CONTAINERS FOR EXPORT: Containers for export to other countries shall be marked according to the requirements of the importing country and may be marked differently from the requirements of 6.1 and 6.3 provided that there is no attempt to misrepresent the contents.

## 7. DELIVERY AND INSPECTION.

- 7.1 GENERAL: The requirements of 7.2 and 7.3 shall be subject to the requirements of applicable statutory acts and regulations.

### 7.2 DELIVERY.

- 7.2.1 *General:* The delivery of frozen products shall take place under hygienic conditions.
- 7.2.2 *Delivery for export:* The frozen product for export shall be conveyed from the factory to the cold storage depot and delivered into the transporting vessel's cold rooms at a temperature not exceeding  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$ . If at any time during this transportation the temperature of the product exceeds  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$ , it shall be reduced to the required temperature as rapidly as possible. The product shall be re-inspected if the temperature has exceeded  $-7^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- 7.2.3 *Delivery for local sale:* The frozen product for local distribution shall be conveyed in refrigerated or insulated trucks from the factory or the cold storage depot to the point of retail sale. The temperature of the product during local transportation shall not, except at the outer surfaces of a stack, exceed  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Refrigerated trucks shall be fitted with at least one thermometer that is so installed as to be readable from outside the truck.
- 7.3 INSPECTION FOR EXPORT: When there is reason to doubt the temperature history or the quality of the frozen product, it shall be submitted for inspection at the cold storage depot from which it is to be shipped for export. Notice of intention to export shall be tendered well in advance of the anticipated date of shipment. Products not accepted for export shall, if stored in cold rooms together with products approved for export, be segregated and clearly identified. The frozen product shall be submitted for re-inspection at the point of shipment if, while the product was being held for shipment, doubt arose as to its temperature history.

## 8. METHODS OF PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

### 8.1 DETERMINATION OF THE NET MASS OF A FROZEN PRODUCT (EXCLUDING WHOLE CRAB).

- 8.1.1 Immediately after removal of the package from cold storage, remove any adhering ice from the outside of the package and determine the gross mass of the unopened package.
- 8.1.2 Open and empty the package. Wash, dry and weigh the packaging material. Record the difference between the gross mass (see 8.1.1) and the mass of the packaging material as the net mass of the frozen product.

## 8.2 DETERMINATION OF THE NET MASS OF A GLAZED PRODUCT.

## 8.2.1 Immediately after removal of the package from the cold room, remove the product from the package.

(a) In the case of a raw product, place the contents in a container into which fresh potable water at room temperature is introduced from the bottom at a flow rate of approximately 25 ℓ/min.

(b) In the case of a cooked product, place the product in a container into which has been introduced an amount of fresh potable water, at a temperature of 27 °C, equal to eight times the declared mass of the product. Leave the product in the water until all the ice has melted. If the product is block-frozen, turn the block over several times during thawing. Determine the point at which thawing is complete by gently probing the block apart.

## 8.2.2 Weigh a clean, dry sieve of nominal aperture size 2,8 mm and of diameter—

(a) 200 mm, if the mass of the total contents of the package does not exceed 500 g; or

(b) 300 mm, if the mass of the total contents of the package is more than 500 g.

## 8.2.3 After all the glaze that can be seen or felt has been removed and the units separate easily, empty the contents of the container [see 8.2.1 (a) or (b), as relevant] onto the tared sieve. Incline the sieve at an angle of approximately 20° and drain for exactly 2 minutes.

## 8.2.4 Weigh the sieve containing the drained product. Subtract the mass of the sieve, and record the resultant figure as the net mass of the glazed product.

8.3 DETERMINATION OF THE SHRIMP CONTENT OF BREADED OR BATTERED SHRIMPS: Determine the mass ( $m_0$ ) of the contents of the package while it is still hard frozen. Place each unit in the package in a water-bath maintained at 47–49 °C and allow the units to remain in the water until the breading or batter (as applicable) becomes soft and can easily be removed from the still-frozen shrimps by means of a round tipped 100 mm blade spatula or table knife.

NOTE: Several preliminary trials may be necessary to determine the optimum immersion time required for “de-breading” or “de-battering” the units in a package.

Remove the units from the bath, and blot them lightly with paper towelling. Scrape and remove the breading or batter from the shrimps by means of the spatula. If the coating of a unit is difficult to remove, immerse the unit for up to a further five seconds and remove the residual coating.

NOTE: The maximum permitted immersion time in the water is 15 seconds.

Determine the mass ( $m_1$ ) of all the “de-breaded” or “de-battered” units and calculate the percentage of shrimps in the package by the formula:

$$\text{Shrimps in package, \% (m/m)} = \frac{m_1}{m_0} \times 100$$

## 9. METHODS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

## 9.1 DETERMINATION OF ASCORBIC ACID CONTENT.

## 9.1.1 Reagents.

(a) Glass distilled water.

(b) *Metaphosphoric acid (HPO<sub>3</sub>) and acetic acid extracting solution*: Dissolve, with shaking, 15 g of HPO<sub>3</sub> pellets or freshly pulverized stick HPO<sub>3</sub> in 40 ml of glacial acetic acid (d) at 25 °/25 °C = 1,05) and 200 ml of the water and filter rapidly through a fluted paper into a glass-stoppered bottle.

NOTE: HPO<sub>3</sub> slowly hydrolyses to ortho-phosphoric acid (H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>), but if stored in a refrigerator, the solution remains satisfactory for 7–10 days.

(c) *Ascorbic acid standard solution, 1 mg/ml*: Accurately weigh out 50 mg of ascorbic acid that has been stored in a desiccator away from direct sunlight, transfer it quantitatively into a 50 ml volumetric flask and dilute to volume.

NOTE: Prepare this solution afresh immediately before each set of tests.

(d) *Indophenol standard solution*:

(1) Dissolve 50 mg of the sodium salt of 2,6 dichlorophenol (indophenol), that has been stored in a desiccator over soda lime out of direct sunlight, in 50 ml of water containing 42 mg of sodium bicarbonate. Shake vigorously and when the salt is dissolved, transfer quantitatively to a 200 ml volumetric flask and dilute to volume with water. Filter through fluted paper into an amber glass-stoppered bottle. Keep stoppered, out of direct sunlight, and store in a refrigerator.

NOTE: Decomposition products that make the end-point indistinct occur in some batches of dry indophenol, and also develop with time in the above standard solution. Test the indophenol solution immediately after preparation and at weekly intervals, as follows:



To 15 ml of the indophenol solution add 5,0 ml of the extracting solution [see (b) above] containing excess ascorbic acid. If the reduced solution is not practically colourless, discard the old indophenol solution, prepare a fresh standard solution and retest. If the solid indophenol is at fault, obtain a new supply.

(2) Transfer three 2,0 ml aliquots of the ascorbic acid standard solution to each of three 50 ml Erlenmeyer flasks containing 5,0 ml of the extracting solution [see (b) above]. Titrate rapidly with the indophenol standard solution from a 50 ml burette until a light but distinct rose-pink colour persists for at least five seconds. (Each titration usually requires about 15 ml of indophenol solution, and titres should agree to within 0,1 ml.) Similarly titrate three blanks each consisting of 7,0 ml of the extracting solution plus a volume of water about equal to the volume of indophenol solution used in the titration of the ascorbic acid solution and determine the average blank titre (usually about 0,1 ml). Correct the standardization titres by subtracting the average blank titre from each of them and Calculate the ascorbic acid equivalent, in milligrams, of 1,0 ml of the indophenol standard solution. Standardize the indophenol solution daily against freshly prepared ascorbic acid standard solution.

9.1.2 *Preparation of test solution of the sample:* Shred the sample and transfer an appropriate accurately determined mass to a blending machine. Add an appropriate volume of the extracting solution and mix gently until a uniform suspension is obtained. Dilute with the extracting solution to a definite volume  $V_2$ , in millilitres, and mix thoroughly.

9.1.3 *Procedure:* Titrate, with the indophenol standard solution, three aliquots of the test solution each containing about 2 mg of ascorbic acid, and conduct three blank determinations as in 9.1.1 (d) (2).

NOTE: If the aliquots of test solution are of volume less than 7 ml, add in each case, before titration, enough of the extracting solution to raise the final volume to 7 ml.

9.1.4 *Calculation:* Calculate the ascorbic acid content of the product, in milligrams per kilogram as follows:

$$\text{Ascorbic acid content, mg/kg} = (V - V_1) \times \frac{m}{m_1} \times \frac{V_2}{V_3} \times 10^3$$

where  $V$  = average sample titre, ml

$V_1$  = average blank titre, ml

$m$  = milligrams of ascorbic acid equivalent to 1,0 ml of indophenol standard solution

$m_1$  = mass of sample in volume  $V_2$  of test solution, g

$V_2$  = volume of test solution (see 9.1.2) ml

$V_3$  = volume of aliquot of test solution titrated, ml

## 9.2 DETERMINATION OF MERCURY CONTENT.

### 9.2.1 Apparatus.

(a) An atomic absorption spectrophotometer fitted with a mercury hollow cathode lamp.

(b) A cold vapour absorption cell fitted in place of the burner of the spectrophotometer (see Fig. 1).

(c) A reaction flask: A 250 ml Erlenmeyer or flat-bottomed boiling flask with a ground-glass neck, mounted above a magnetic stirrer.

(d) A diaphragm pump.

(e) An electric lamp with a 60 W bulb, mounted above the absorption tube to prevent condensation.

### 9.2.2 Reagents.

(a) Hydrochloric acid, concentrated ( $d$  at 25 °/25 °C = 1,19).

(b) Nitric acid, concentrated ( $d$  at 25 °/25 °C = 1,42).

(c) Sulphuric acid, concentrated ( $d$  at 25 °/25 °C = 1,84).

(d) Diluting acid solution: An aqueous solution that contains 100 ml of the nitric acid and 50 ml of the sulphuric acid per litre.

(e) Dilute hydrochloric acid: Add one volume of the concentrated hydrochloric acid to 9 volumes of water.

(f) Stannous chloride solution: Dissolve 20 g of crystalline stannous chloride ( $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) in 10 ml of the concentrated hydrochloric acid by warming and make up to approximately 100 ml with water. Remove trace amounts of mercury by bubbling nitrogen through the solution for 10 minutes.

(g) Mercury standard solutions.

(1) Stock solution, 1 000 mg/l: Dissolve 1,354 g of mercuric chloride in the dilute hydrochloric acid, and make up to 1 l with the dilute hydrochloric acid. This solution is stable for at least one year.

(2) Working standard solution, 5 mg/l: Dilute 1 ml of the stock solution to 200 ml with the dilute hydrochloric acid. This solution should be prepared daily.

9.2.3 *Preparation of sample:* Thaw the product in its packaging and then pass the edible portion twice through a meat grinder. Mix the minced sample thoroughly, using a pestle and mortar. Transfer an appropriate quantity of the minced sample to a container with a lid or screw cap that can be tightly closed. Store in a refrigerator until the tests are carried out.

## 9.2.4 Procedure

(a) Transfer approximately 5 g of the prepared sample into a tared 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask, ensuring that this test specimen is placed at the bottom of the flask and that none of it adheres to the neck of the flask. Determine the mass of the specimen and flask, and record the mass of the test specimen.

(b) Add 10 ml of the concentrated nitric acid, 5 ml of the concentrated sulphuric acid and then add 2 ml of the concentrated hydrochloric acid to the flask. Cover the flask with a suitable anti-splash device and, when the initial reaction subsides, place the flask on a boiling water-bath for 40 minutes. Remove the flask from the water-bath, allow to cool, transfer the contents of the flask quantitatively to a 100 ml volumetric flask and make up to the mark with water.

(c) Switch on the electric heating lamp and the mercury hollow cathode lamp, and allow the instrument to equilibrate fully at a wavelength setting of 253,7 nm. Pipette 20 ml of the 100 ml test solution [see (b) above] into the reaction flask. Connect the absorption cell, the reaction flask and the diaphragm pump in series and in a closed system by means of teflon tubing (see Fig. 1), minimizing dilution of the mercury vapour by using tubing of the smallest diameter and the shortest length practicable.

Ensure that the distance between the lower end of the inlet tube and the surface of the test solution in the reaction flask is at least 10 mm. Switch on the magnetic stirrer and the diaphragm pump. Adjust the absorption reading on the spectrophotometer to zero. Switch off the stirrer and the pump. Disconnect the flask, add 3 ml of the stannous chloride solution to the test solution, reconnect the flask immediately, switch on the magnetic stirrer, continue stirring for one minute, and then switch on the diaphragm pump. Record the absorption reading as soon as it becomes stable. Remove the mercury vapour from the closed system by opening the reaction flask.

(d) Dilute 0,1, 0,2, 0,4, 0,6 and 0,8 ml volumes of the working standard to 100 ml with the diluting acid solution and repeat the procedure given in (c) above on each of these solutions. Plot a mercury standard calibration graph from the absorptions. Determine the mercury content of the aliquot of the test solutions from the standard calibration graph.

9.2.5 Calculation: Calculate the mercury content of the product, in milligrams per kilogram, as follows:

$$\text{Mercury content, mg/kg} = \frac{m \times 5}{m_1}$$

where  $m$  = the mass of mercury in the 20 ml sample digest, g  
 $m_1$  = the mass of the test specimen, g

## 9.3 DETERMINATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONTENT.

## 9.3.1 Apparatus.

(a) A pH meter.

(b) Distillation apparatus (see Fig. 2): A round-bottomed distillation flask A of capacity of 1 l, and having three parallel necks. A 100 ml dropping funnel G is fitted into the centre neck and through one of the side necks a steam delivery tube B passes to below the level of the liquid in the distillation flask A. The other side neck is connected by means of a splashhead C to the top-end socket of a vertically mounted double-surfaced condenser D. Connected to the bottom-end cone of the condenser there is a receiver adaptor E which extends to within a few millimetres of the bottom of a 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask F.

## 9.3.2 Reagents.

(a) Steam: A convenient source of steam.

(b) Hydrochloric acid, concentrated ( $d$  at 25 °/25 °C = 1,19).

(c) Hydrogen peroxide: A 3 % (V/V) solution adjusted, by means of the pH meter, to a pH value of 4,0.

(d) Standard sodium hydroxide solution,  $c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,1 \text{ mol/l}$ .

9.3.3 Procedure: Introduce 25 ml of the hydrogen peroxide solution together with 25 ml of water into the receiver F. Introduce 200 g of the test sample, prepared as described in 9.2.3 and accurately weighed, and about 200 ml of water into the distillation flask A through the centre neck and again fit the receiver adaptor and the dropping funnel G. Add 20 ml of the hydrochloric acid through the funnel into the flask A and close the funnel's stopcock. Heat the mixture in the flask to boiling point, reduce the applied heat, and pass steam through the mixture until about 100 ml of distillate has collected in the receiver F. Discontinue heating, open the stopcock of the dropping funnel, remove the receiver F from below the receiver adaptor E, and wash the lower end of the adaptor, collecting the washings in the receiver. Titrate the solution in the receiver F at room temperature with the sodium hydroxide solution to a pH value of 6,0 determined by means of the pH meter.

9.3.4 Calculation: Calculate the sulphur dioxide content of the product, in milligrams per kilogram, as follows:

$$\text{Sulphur dioxide content, mg/kg} = \frac{V \times 1\,000}{m \times 3,2}$$

where  $V$  = volume of the standard sodium hydroxide solution used in the titration, ml  
 $m$  = mass of the test sample taken, g

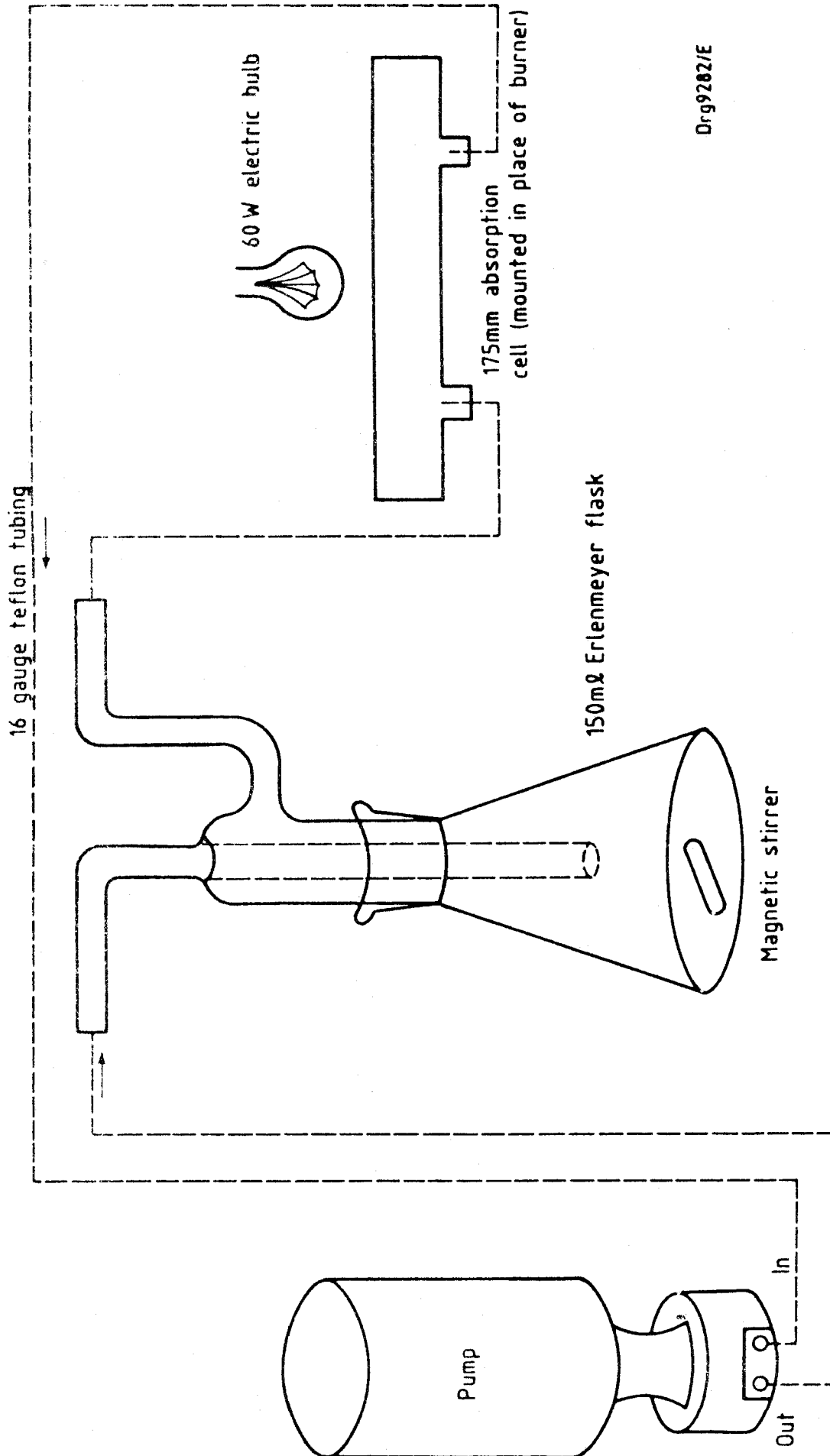


Fig. 1 - Apparatus for the Determination of Mercury Content

## 10. METHODS OF MICROBIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

10.1 GENERAL. Use aseptic techniques throughout the examination.

## 10.2 LABORATORY WARE.

10.2.1 *General*: Ensure that all glassware used is resistant to repeated heat sterilization and that the glass is free from inhibitory substances such as heavy metals and free alkali. Borosilicate glass with an expansion coefficient of less than  $6 \times 10^{-6}$  is recommended.10.2.2 *Bottles (universal)*: Bottles fitted with standard plastics or metal screw caps, and having a nominal capacity of

- (a) 30 ml,
- (b) 100 ml,
- (c) 250 ml,
- (d) 500 ml,
- (e) 1 000 ml.

10.2.3 *Culture tubes*: Rimless cylindrical tubes with hemispherical ends, a nominal wall thickness of 1,5 mm, and of the following sizes:

Diameter, mm	Length, mm
16	160
20	200

Plug these tubes with cotton wool plugs or with plugs of a foam rubber suitable for autoclaving, or use screw-capped tubes of similar dimensions.

10.2.4 *Graduated pipettes*: Total delivery pipettes for bacteriological purposes only, having an outflow opening of diameter 2–3 mm and graduated in units of 0,1 ml, in sizes to deliver 1,0 ml, 5,0 ml, and 10 ml.10.2.5 *Petri dishes*: Petri dishes made of glass or of wettable polystyrene, and of the following sizes:

Diameter, mm	Height, mm
90	15
100	20
150	20

10.2.6 *Volumetric cylinders*: Graduated measuring cylinders with or without stoppers, and of capacities 5 ml, 10 ml, 100 ml and 1 000 ml.10.2.7 *Sample bottles*: Bottles with mouths of diameter 40–60 mm, with interchangeable ground-glass or plastics stoppers or lined metal closures, and of capacity 250–300 ml, diameter 70–80 mm and height 120–150 mm.10.2.8 *Culture flasks*: Flasks or bottles with standard lined metal or plastics closures similar to those described in 10.2.2 and 10.2.7 but with holes of diameter 12–15 mm, drilled through the closures, that can be plugged with cotton wool or other bacteria-trapping filters.10.2.9 *Reagent bottles*: Bottles of capacity 50 ml and 100 ml, and that have polypropylene or other plastics stoppers of such design that they can be used to deliver drops of reagent.10.2.10 *Small test tubes*: Rimless cylindrical tubes with hemispherical ends, a nominal wall thickness of 0,5 mm, a diameter of 6–7 mm, a length of 100 mm and a capacity of 2,5–3,0 ml. These tubes can also be used as long Durham tubes.10.2.11 *Durham tubes*: Tubes as described in 10.2.10 but of length 35–45 mm and capacity 0,9–1,3 ml.

## 10.3 EQUIPMENT.

10.3.1 *Autoclave*: A pressure vessel capable of producing steam or connected to a central source of steam, and capable of withstanding a pressure of 300 kPa and of attaining a temperature of  $121 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  within 10 min of the beginning of the sterilization cycle.10.3.2 *Incubators and water-baths*: Incubators and water-baths that have thermostatically controlled heating and cooling devices, and are so fitted with means of circulation that the temperature of the total of the enclosed space is maintained to within  $2^\circ\text{C}$  of the thermostat setting.10.3.3 *Hot air oven (for sterilization by means of dry heat)*: A thermostatically controlled oven heated by electricity or gas and so fitted with means of circulation that the temperature of the total enclosed space is maintained at  $170 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ , the heat supply being such that the working temperature is regained within 10 minutes of the oven door being momentarily opened and then closed.10.3.4 *Homogenizer*: A mechanical mixing machine of either a rotating or a pulsating type, and that has sterilizable containers in which a homogenous dispersion of the sample and the prescribed diluent can be produced. The sterilizable containers may be of glass, metal or a suitable plastics material. Ensure that the homogenizing procedure is such that it will not reduce the number and viability of the micro-organisms in the sample.10.3.5 *Glass spreaders*: Glass spreaders ("hockey sticks") made from glass rods of diameter 3,5 mm and length 200 mm, by bending each rod at right angles about 30 mm from one end. Smooth the cut ends by heating in a flame.

## 10.4 MEDIA AND REAGENTS.

10.4.1 *General*.10.4.1.1 *Water*: Use only glass-distilled water, or demineralized water of equivalent purity, that is clear, colourless and free from visible suspended matter, and of which the pH value, measured at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , is in the range 5,0–7,5.

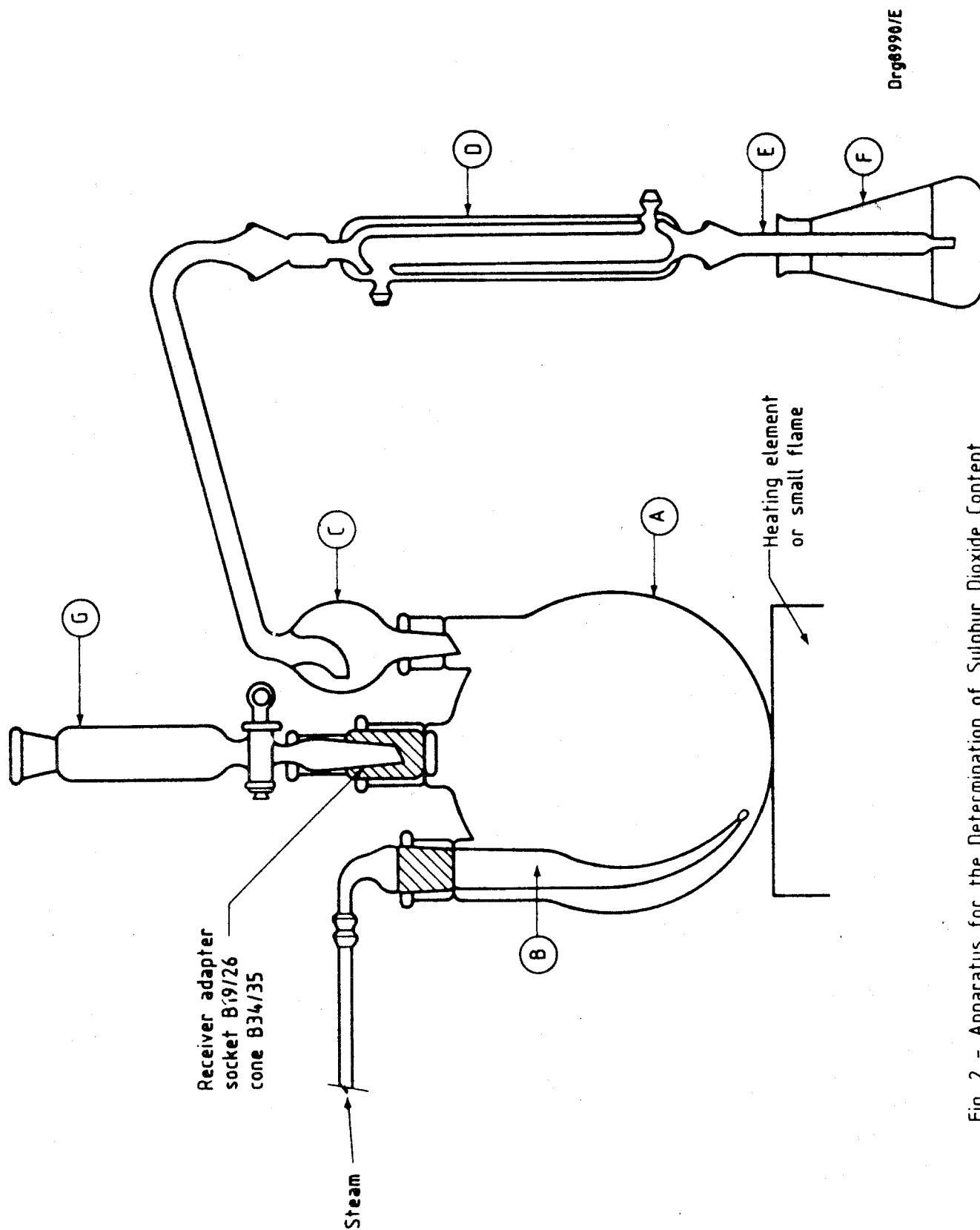


Fig. 2 - Apparatus for the Determination of Sulphur Dioxide Content

10.4.1.2 *Quality of ingredients*: Use only ingredients of quality acceptable for microbiological purposes in the preparation of the media and reagents. All salts are anhydrous unless otherwise stated.

10.4.1.3 *Accuracy*: Except where otherwise directed, allow the following tolerances:

*Tolerance, plus or minus*

(a) On temperatures .....	0,5 °C
(b) On masses .....	1,0 %
(c) On volumes .....	1,0 %
(d) On pH values .....	0,1 pH unit

10.4.1.4 *Dehydrated media*: Many of the media required are obtainable in dehydrated form and for uniformity of results, the use of such media is recommended. If these are used, strictly follow the manufacturer's instructions regarding the reconstitution and sterilization of the media.

10.4.1.5 *Adjustment of pH value*: Where the final pH value of a medium or reagent is specified, so adjust the pH value, if necessary, during preparation and, in the case of media, before sterilization, that after preparation the required pH value measured at 25 °C is obtained. Unless otherwise directed, use a solution of hydrochloric acid [ $c(\text{HCl}) = 1 \text{ mol/l}$ ] or of sodium hydroxide [ $c(\text{NaOH}) = 1 \text{ mol/l}$ ], as appropriate, to adjust the pH values.

10.4.1.6 *Dispensing*: When directed to dispense specified quantities of media into bottles, use 30 ml Universal bottles [see 10.2.2 (a)] or 16 mm diameter culture tubes (see 10.2.3). When directed to sterilize in bulk, use any suitable glass container of the required quality (see 10.2.1.). Dispense reagents into reagent bottles (see 10.2.9). Stir media constantly while dispensing.

Whenever the preparation of slopes for surface cultivation is required, dispense the medium in 10 ml quantities and sterilize as directed. Immediately after sterilization, and while the medium is still melted, place the bottles or, when relevant, the culture tubes on a 1-in-4 sloped surface and let the agar solidify.

10.4.1.7 *Sterilization*: When sterilization by autoclaving is specified, and unless otherwise directed, autoclave the medium at  $121 \pm 2$  °C for 20 minutes. (This temperature corresponds to a pressure of 103 kPa above atmospheric pressure at sea-level, i.e. 207 kPa absolute.)

10.4.1.8 *Control of prepared media*: Ensure, by acceptable incubation tests, that prepared media are sterile and are capable of supporting the growth of the relevant organisms under the stated conditions of incubation.

10.4.1.9 *Storage of media*: Ensure that prepared media are carefully protected from exposure to heat and sunlight and have not evaporated or changed in concentration of pH value, and that, unless otherwise specified, they are used within three months of preparation.

10.4.2 *Buffered isotonic peptone water (diluent)*.

*Ingredients*

Peptone .....	10 g
Disodium phosphate dodecahydrate .....	9 g
Sodium chloride .....	5 g
Monopotassium phosphate .....	1,5 g

Dissolve the ingredients in water, adjust the pH value to 7,0 and dilute the solution to 1 l. Dispense as follows:

- (a) 9 ml volumes into bottles [see 10.2.2 (a)];
- (b) 99 ml volumes into bottles [see 10.2.2 (b)]; and
- (c) larger volumes into bulk containers.

Sterilize by autoclaving.

10.4.3 *Plate-count Agar*.

*Ingredients*

Agar .....	15 g
Pancreatic digest of casein (tryptone) .....	5 g
Yeast extract .....	2,5 g
Glucose .....	1 g

Dissolve the ingredients in water by boiling. Cool to 50 °C, adjust the pH value to 7,2 and dilute the solution to 1 l.

Dispense 15 ml volumes into bottles [see 10.2.2 (a)] and sterilize by autoclaving.

10.4.4 *Crystal violet neutral red lactose bile agar*.

*Ingredients*

Agar .....	15 g
Lactose .....	10 g
Peptone .....	7 g
Sodium chloride .....	5 g
Yeast extract .....	3 g
Bile salts .....	1,5 g
Neutral red .....	0,03 g
Crystal violet .....	0,002 g

Suspend the ingredients in 950 ml of water. Allow to soak for about 15 min then dissolve the ingredients completely by boiling, but do not heat the medium more than is necessary to effect solution. Cool to 50 °C, adjust the pH value to 7,4 and dilute the solution to 1 l. DO NOT STERILIZE IN AN AUTOCLAVE. Mix thoroughly and immediately pour 15 ml portions into sterile 90 mm or 100 mm diameter petri dishes (see 10.2.5). Cool rapidly to solidification. Preferably use the plates on the day of preparation. Alternatively, store them at 2–4 °C for not longer than three days.

10.4.5 *Brilliant green bile medium (single strength).*

*Ingredients*

Desiccated ox bile.....	20 g
Lactose .....	10 g
Peptone .....	10 g
Brilliant green .....	0,013 3 g

Dissolve the ingredients in water, adjust the pH value to 7,4 and dilute the solution to 1 l. Dispense 10 ml volumes into 30 ml bottles [see 10.2.2 (a)], each containing an inverted Durham tube (see 10.2.11) and sterilize by autoclaving at 115 °C for 15 min.

10.4.6 *Brilliant green bile medium (double strength):* Prepare this medium as described in 10.4.5, but use double the quantities of ingredients. Dispense 100 ml volumes into 250 ml bottles [see 10.2.2. (c)] containing long Durham tubes (see 10.2.10) and sterilize by autoclaving at 115 °C for 15 min.

10.4.7 *Tryptone-tryptophane medium.*

*Ingredients*

Pancreatic digest of casein (tryptone) .....	10 g
Sodium chloride .....	5 g
dL-Tryptophane .....	1 g

Dissolve the ingredients in water, adjust the pH value to 7,5 and dilute the solution to 1 l. Dispense 9 ml volumes into 30 ml bottles [see 10.2.2 (a)] and sterilize by autoclaving.

10.4.8 *Kovacs Reagent.*

*Ingredients*

p-Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde .....	5 g
Amyl alcohol (pyridine-free) .....	75 ml
Hydrochloric acid, concentrated .....	25 ml

Dissolve the aldehyde in the alcohol, aiding solution by warming in a water-bath to 50–55 °C. Cool, and add the acid. Protect from light and store at about 4 °C. The reagent must be light yellow in colour. (Some brands of amyl alcohol cause the reagent to have a very dark colour, and to be unsatisfactory.) Store in 100 ml reagent bottles (see 10.2.9). Allow to stand for 24 hours before use.

10.4.9 *Baird-Parker agar.*

*Basal medium ingredients*

Agar .....	20 g
Glycine .....	12 g
Pancreatic digest of casein (tryptone) .....	10 g
Meat extract .....	5 g
Lithium chloride .....	5 g
Yeast extract .....	1 g

Dissolve the ingredients in water by boiling. Cool to 50 °C, adjust the pH value to 7,2 and dilute the solution to 1 l. Dispense 90 ml volumes into 100 ml bottles [see 10.2.2 (b)] and sterilize by autoclaving. Store at 4 °C for not longer than one month. Before plating, add 1 ml of tellurite solution (see 10.4.10) and 5 ml of egg yolk emulsion (see 10.4.11) to each 90 ml of the basal medium, previously melted and then cooled to 45–50 °C. Mix well and pour 15 ml portions into 90 mm or 100 mm diameter petri dishes (see 10.2.5). Allow to solidify. Use the medium within 24 hours of preparation. Dry the surface of the medium for at least one hour at 45 °C before use, and just before use, spread 0,5 ml of sodium pyruvate solution (see 10.4.13) over the surface.

10.4.10 *Tellurite solution:* Dissolve 1 g of potassium tellurite in 100 ml of water, within minimal heating. Sterilize by filtration. Store at 4 °C for not longer than 1 month in a 100 ml reagent bottle (see 10.2.9).

10.4.11 *Egg yolk emulsion [approximately 20 % (V/V)]:* Wash and then disinfect the shells of fresh hen eggs. Break the shells, aseptically separate the yolks from the whites, and collect the yolks in a sterile beaker. Add water in the ratio of 4 volumes of water to 1 volume of egg yolk, mix thoroughly and heat in a water-bath at 45 °C for two hours. Remove the precipitate by centrifuging or by allowing the mixture to stand overnight in a refrigerator and decanting the supernatant fluid. Sterilize the supernatant fluid by filtration. Dispense 5,0 ml volumes into sterile 30 ml bottles [see 10.2.2 (a)] and store in a refrigerator for not longer than 1 month.

10.4.12 *Mannitol salt phenol red agar.*

*Ingredients*

Sodium chloride .....	75 g
Agar .....	12 g
Mannitol .....	10 g
Peptone from meat .....	10 g
Meat extract .....	10 g
Phenol red .....	0,025 g

Dissolve the ingredients in water by boiling. Adjust the pH value to 7,4 and dilute the solution to 1 l. Autoclave at 121 °C for 15 min and distribute into petri dishes (see 10.2.5).



- 10.4.13 *Sodium pyruvate solution*: Prepare a solution that contains 200 g of sodium pyruvate per litre and sterilize it by filtration. Preferably use only a freshly prepared solution. Alternatively, store the solution at 2–4 °C for not more than three days.

- 10.4.14 *DN-ase test agar*.

*Ingredients*

Tryptone.....	20 g
Agar.....	15 g
Sodium chloride.....	5 g
Deoxyribonucleic acid.....	2 g

Dissolve the ingredients in water by boiling. Adjust the pH value to 7.4 and dilute the solution to 1 ℓ. Autoclave at 121 °C for 15 minutes and distribute into petri dishes (see 10.2.5).

- 10.4.15 *Brilliant green solution*.

*Ingredients*

Brilliant green.....	0.5 g
Sterile water.....	100 ml

Dissolve the brilliant green in the water in a sterile flask. DO NOT HEAT. Store the solution in the dark for at least 1 day to effect auto-sterilization.

- 10.4.16 *Tetrathionate medium (Muller-Kauffmann modified)*.

*Ingredients*

Sodium thiosulphate pentahydrate.....	50 g
Calcium carbonate.....	45 g
Peptone.....	9 g
Desiccated ox bile.....	5 g
Potassium iodide.....	5 g
Meat extract.....	4.5 g
Iodine.....	4 g
Sodium chloride.....	2.7 g
Brilliant green solution (see 10.4.15).....	2 ml

Suspend the solid ingredients, other than the iodine and the potassium iodide, in approximately 900 ml of water in a flask of capacity at least 2 ℓ, and sterilize the flask and its contents by autoclaving. Dissolve the potassium iodide in approximately 10 ml of sterile water, add the iodine and allow it to dissolve. After the bulk of the medium has cooled, add the potassium iodide-iodine solution and then add the 2 ml of brilliant green solution. Aseptically adjust the volume of the medium to 1 ℓ with sterile water. Dispense 100 ml volumes aseptically into sterile culture flasks (see 10.2.8). Do not reheat. Store the medium at 4 °C in the dark for not more than seven days.

- 10.4.17 *Selenite Medium (Stokes and Osborne)*.

*Ingredients*

Mannitol.....	5 g
Peptone.....	5 g
Yeast extract.....	5 g
Sodium hydrogen selenite.....	4 g
Dipotassium phosphate.....	2.62 g
Monopotassium phosphate.....	1.36 g
Sodium taurocholate.....	1 g
Brilliant green solution (see 10.4.15).....	1 ml

Dissolve the solid ingredients, other than the sodium hydrogen selenite, in approximately 700 ml of water by boiling and sterilize in bulk by autoclaving. Dissolve the sodium hydrogen selenite in approximately 150 ml of cold water and sterilize the solution (preferably by filtration, or otherwise by heating in steam at 100 °C for 10 minutes). Aseptically add this solution and the 1 ml of brilliant green solution to the sterilized and cooled bulk of the medium. Adjust the pH value to 7.0 and dilute the solution to 1 ℓ. Dispense 100 ml volumes aseptically into sterile culture flasks (see 10.2.8). Do not heat the medium further. The sediment that forms will settle at the bottom of the flask; resuspend it before the medium is used. Use on the day of preparation.

- 10.4.18 *Brilliant green phenol red agar (Edel and Kampelmacher)*.

*Ingredients*

Agar, readily soluble.....	12 g
Peptone.....	10 g
Lactose.....	10 g
Sucrose.....	10 g
Meat extract.....	4 g
Sodium chloride.....	3 g
Monosodium phosphate.....	0.6 g
Phenol red.....	0.09 g
Disodium phosphate.....	0.08 g
Brilliant green solution (see 10.4.15).....	1 ml

Dissolve the solid ingredients, other than the phenol red, the lactose and the sucrose, in approximately 800 ml of water and sterilize in bulk by autoclaving. Cool to 55 °C. Dissolve the phenol red and the sugars in approximately 150 ml of water and heat in a water-bath at 70 °C for 20 minutes. Cool to 55 °C and add this

solution, together with the 1 ml of brilliant green solution to the bulk of the medium and mix. Adjust the pH value to 7,0 and dilute the solution to 1 l. Dispense 40 ml volumes into sterile petri dishes of diameter preferably 150 mm (see 10.2.5). Although these large petri dishes are preferable, smaller petri dishes (see 10.2.5) may be used, in which case prepare twice as many of them and use a volume of medium which will give the same depth of medium as in the large petri dishes. Allow the medium to set and dry the surface of the medium at 50 °C for 30 minutes before using. Use on the day of preparation.

#### 10.4.19 Nutrient agar.

##### Ingredients

Agar.....	15 g
Peptone.....	5 g
Meat extract.....	3 g

Dissolve the ingredients in water by boiling. Cool to 50 °C, adjust the pH value to 6,8 and dilute the solution to 1 l. Dispense 15 ml volumes into 30 ml bottles [see 10.2.2 (a)] and sterilize by autoclaving for 20 minutes.

#### 10.4.20 Cytochrome oxidase test strips or cytochrome oxidase reagent.

#### 10.4.21 Triple sugar iron agar.

##### Ingredients

Peptone.....	20 g
Agar.....	15 g
Lactose.....	10 g
Sucrose.....	10 g
Meat extract.....	3 g
Yeast extract.....	3 g
Glucose.....	1 g
Iron (III) citrate.....	0,3 g
Sodium thiosulphate pentahydrate.....	0,3 g
Phenol red.....	0,024 g

Dissolve the ingredients in water by boiling. Cool to 50 °C, adjust the pH value to 7,4 and dilute the solution to 1 l. Dispense 15 ml volumes into culture tubes (see 10.2.3) and sterilize by autoclaving for 10 minutes. Allow to solidify in a sloping position that will give a butt of depth approximately 25 mm.

#### 10.4.22 Urea agar (Christensen).

##### Ingredients

Urea, (50 ml of a 400 g/l solution).....	20 g
Agar.....	15 g
Sodium chloride.....	5 g
Dipotassium phosphate.....	2 g
Glucose.....	1 g
Peptone.....	1 g
Phenol red.....	0,012 g

Dissolve the ingredients, except the urea, in water by boiling and dilute the solution to 900 ml. Sterilize this base in bulk and cool to 50 °C. Add 50 ml of a filter-sterilized solution that contains 400 g of urea per litre and mix well. Adjust the pH value to 6,8 and dilute the solution to 1 l. Aseptically dispense 15 ml volumes into sterile 30 ml bottles [see 10.2.2 (a)] and allow to solidify in a sloping position that will give a butt of depth approximately 25 mm.

#### 10.4.23 Lysine decarboxylation medium (Taylor).

##### Ingredients

l-Lysine monohydrochloride.....	5 g
Yeast extract.....	3 g
Glucose.....	1 g
Bromocresol purple.....	0,015 g

Dissolve the ingredients in water, adjust the pH value to 6,8, and dilute the solution to 1 l. Dispense 10 ml volumes into 30 ml bottles [see 10.2.2 (a)] and sterilize by autoclaving for 10 minutes.

#### 10.4.24 β-Galactosidase Reagent.

##### Ingredients

Monosodium phosphate.....	0,69 g
Ortho-nitrophenyl β-d-galactopyranoside.....	0,08 g
Sodium hydroxide solution, 0,4 g/l.....	3 ml approx

Dissolve the monosodium phosphate in 15 ml of water. Dissolve the galactopyranoside in this solution, adjust the pH value to 7,0 with the sodium hydroxide solution and dilute to 20 ml. Store at 4 °C for not longer than one month.

#### 10.4.25 Voges-Proskauer medium.

##### Ingredients

Peptone.....	7 g
Glucose.....	5 g
Dipotassium phosphate.....	5 g

Dissolve the ingredients in water, adjust the pH value to 6,9 and dilute the solution to 1 l. Dispense 0,2 ml volumes into small test tubes (see 10.2.10) and sterilize by autoclaving at 115 °C for 20 minutes.

- 10.4.26 *Creatine solution*: Prepare a solution that contains 5 g of creatine monohydrate per litre of water. Store in reagent bottles (see 10.2.9) at room temperature for not longer than one month.
- 10.4.27  *$\alpha$ -naphthol solution*: Using 96–100 % (V/V) ethanol as the solvent, prepare a solution that contains 60 g of  $\alpha$ -naphthol per litre. Store in reagent bottles (see 10.2.9) at room temperature for not longer than one month.
- 10.4.28 *Potassium hydroxide solution*: Prepare a solution that contains 56 g of potassium hydroxide per litre of water. Store at room temperature in bottles fitted with alkali-resistant plastics stoppers. Do not use glass stoppers. Avoid undue exposure to the atmosphere.
- 10.4.29 *Saline solution*: Dissolve 8,5 g of sodium chloride in water and dilute the solution to 1  $\ell$ . Dispense 9 ml volumes into 30 ml bottles [see 10.2.2 (a)] and sterilize by autoclaving.
- 10.4.30 *Polyvalent anti-Salmonella "O" serum*: Use commercial anti-sera against the somatic antigens of a sufficiently large number of *Salmonella* serotypes to make it unlikely that a false negative reaction will be obtained. In all cases ensure that the Groups A to G are adequately represented. For each serum or mixture of sera follow the instructions of the serum manufacturer.
- 10.4.31 *Polyvalent anti-Salmonella "H" serum*: Use commercial anti-sera against the flagellar antigens of a sufficiently large number of *Salmonella* serotypes to detect both specific and non-specific factors, excluding factor "i". For each mixture of sera follow the instructions of the serum manufacturer.
- 10.4.32 *Polyvalent anti-Salmonella "Vi" serum*: Use commercial anti-sera. Follow the manufacturer's instruction strictly.
- 10.4.33 *Gram-negative medium*.

*Ingredients*

Polypeptone.....	20 g
Sodium chloride.....	5 g
Sodium citrate.....	5 g
Dipotassium phosphate.....	4 g
Mannitol.....	2 g
Monopotassium phosphate.....	1,5 g
Glucose.....	1 g
Sodium desoxycholate.....	0,5 g

Dissolve the ingredients in water, adjust the pH value to 7,0 and dilute the solution to 1  $\ell$ . Dispense 100 ml volumes into culture flasks (see 10.2.8) of capacity at least 200 ml and sterilize by autoclaving at 115 °C for 15 minutes.

- 10.4.34 *Xylose lysine desoxycholate agar (XLD agar)*.

*Ingredients*

Agar.....	15 g
Lactose.....	7,5 g
Sucrose.....	7,5 g
Sodium thiosulphate pentahydrate.....	6,8 g
$\ell$ -Lysine monohydrochloride.....	5 g
Sodium chloride.....	5 g
Xylose.....	3,5 g
Yeast extract.....	3 g
Sodium desoxycholate.....	2,5 g
Iron (III) ammonium citrate.....	0,8 g
Neutral red.....	0,08 g

Dissolve the ingredients in water with a minimum of heating, cool, adjust the pH value to 7,4 and dilute the solution to 1  $\ell$ . Dispense 15 ml volumes into petri dishes (see 10.2.5). Check that the medium is of a reddish colour and clear or nearly clear. Use on the day of preparation.

- 10.4.35 *Polyvalent anti-Shigella "O" serum*: Use commercial polyvalent anti-sera against the somatic antigens, including antibodies, of at least *Shigella* serotypes 1–15.
- 10.4.36 *Differential reinforced clostridium medium (double strength)*.

*Basal medium ingredients*

Peptone.....	10 g
Meat extract.....	10 g
Sodium acetate trihydrate.....	5 g
Yeast extract.....	1,5 g
Soluble starch.....	1 g
Glucose.....	1 g
$\ell$ -Cysteine.....	0,5 g

Add the peptone, meat extract, sodium acetate trihydrate and yeast extract to 350 ml of water. Prepare a starch solution in a further 100 ml of water by making a cold slurry in a small volume of the water, boiling the rest of the water and then stirring it into the paste. Add this starch solution to the other mixture, steam for 30 minutes to dissolve all the ingredients and then add the glucose and cysteine (which dissolve readily). Filter while hot through paper pulp. Cool, adjust the pH value to 7,1 and dilute the solution to 500 ml. Dispense 12,5 ml volumes of this basal medium into 30 ml bottles [see 10.2.2 (a)] and sterilize by autoclaving. On the day that the medium is to be used, steam it for approximately 10 minutes, allow it to cool to 50 °C and add 0,25 ml of each of the following to each bottle of the medium:

- an aqueous solution that contains 40 g of sodium sulphite per litre;
- an aqueous solution that contains 70 g of ferric citrate per litre.

When solution (b) is prepared, aid solution of the ferric citrate scales by heating for approximately 5 minutes, and then cool. Sterilize both solutions (a) and (b) by filtration and store in tightly capped bottles at 3–5 °C. At this temperature, the solutions will usually keep for several weeks but, as a precaution, prepare fresh solutions every 14 days.

#### 10.4.37 Reinforced clostridium agar.

##### Ingredients

Agar.....	15 g
Peptone.....	10 g
Meat extract.....	10 g
Glucose.....	5 g
Sodium acetate trihydrate.....	5 g
Yeast extract.....	3 g
Soluble starch.....	1 g
Cysteine.....	0,5 g

Dissolve the ingredients in water by boiling and subsequent steaming, if necessary, to aid solution. Cool to 50 °C, adjust the pH value to 7,4 and dilute the solution to 1 ℓ. Dispense 15 ml volumes into 30 ml bottles [see 10.2.2 (a)] and sterilize by autoclaving.

#### 10.4.38 Hydrogen peroxide solution, 3 % (m/m).

#### 10.4.39 Vibrio enrichment medium (double strength).

##### Ingredients

Sodium chloride.....	40 g
Tryptic digest of casein.....	20 g
Sodium taurocholate.....	10 g
Sodium carbonate.....	2 g
Gelatine.....	2 g
Potassium tellurite solution, 1 g/ℓ, filter-sterilized.....	20 ml

Dissolve, by boiling if necessary, all the ingredients except the potassium tellurite solution in approximately 900 ml of water. Adjust the pH value to 8,7 and sterilize the resulting basal medium by autoclaving for 15 minutes at 121 °C. After cooling to below 45 °C, add the potassium tellurite solution. Re-adjust the pH value to 8,7 and dilute the medium to 1 ℓ with sterile water. Use within two hours of adding the potassium tellurite solution.

The basal medium, i.e. the medium without the potassium tellurite solution is stable at 4 °C for up to three days only.

#### 10.4.40 Vibrio diagnostic agar.

##### Ingredients

Sucrose.....	20 g
Agar.....	15 g
Sodium chloride.....	10 g
Sodium citrate.....	10 g
Sodium thiosulphate pentahydrate.....	10 g
Special peptone.....	10 g
Desiccated ox bile.....	5 g
Yeast extract.....	5 g
Sodium taurocholate.....	3 g
Iron (III) citrate.....	1 g
Bromothymol blue.....	0,04 g
Thymol blue.....	0,04 g

Dissolve the ingredients in water by boiling. Do not boil for longer than is necessary to effect solution. Do not autoclave. Cool to 50 °C, adjust the pH value to 8,6, dilute to 1 ℓ and pour onto plates. Use the plates within three hours.

#### 10.4.41 Lysine-indole-motility-hydrogen-sulphide agar (containing 30 g/ℓ of sodium chloride).

##### Ingredients

Sodium chloride.....	30 g
Tryptic digest of casein.....	15 g
L-Lysine monohydrochloride.....	5 g
Meat peptone.....	5 g
Meat extract.....	3 g
Yeast extract.....	3 g
Agar.....	2 g
Glucose.....	1 g
Iron (III) ammonium citrate.....	0,5 g
Sodium thiosulphate pentahydrate.....	0,3 g
Bromocresol purple.....	0,016 g

Dissolve the ingredients in water by boiling. Cool, adjust the pH value to 7,4 and dilute the solution to 1 ℓ. Dispense 5 ml volumes into 16 mm diameter culture tubes (see 10.2.3), sterilize by autoclaving at 121 °C for 10 minutes and stopper the tubes tightly to prevent loss of moisture.

##### Inactivator solution.

##### Ingredients

Sorbitan mono-oleate complex.....	2,0 g
Sodium taurocholate.....	1,0 g
Gelatine.....	1,0 g
Sodium thiosulphate pentahydrate.....	0,3 g
Monopotassium phosphate.....	0,1 g
Sodium citrate.....	0,1 g

Dissolve the ingredients in water. Adjust the pH value to 7,2, dilute the solution to 1 ℓ and dispense 9 ml portions into 30 ml bottles [see 10.2.2 (a)]. Sterilize by autoclaving.

**10.5 PREPARATION OF THE SAMPLE.**

**10.5.1** *Storage of the sample:* Store a sample, of mass at least 200 g, for the minimum practicable period under such conditions that changes in composition are prevented or minimized.

**10.5.2** *Dispersion of the sample:* Using a sterile cutter and forceps, remove 28–35 g of the sample and transfer it to a previously tared and sterile homogenizing container suitable for use with the homogenizer (see 10.3.4). Add enough of the buffered isotonic peptone water [see 10.4.2 (c)] to obtain a 1:10 dispersion of the sample. Operate the homogenizer according to the manufacturer's instructions for just long enough to produce a homogeneous dispersion, i.e. operate rotating homogenizers for a period such that the total number of revolutions of the macerator blades is 15 000–20 000, but in no case for longer than 2,5 minutes. Use the 1:10 dispersion of the sample so obtained for the tests described in 10.6–10.13 (inclusive).

**10.6 STANDARD PLATE COUNT.****10.6.1 Cooked products.**

(a) Prepare a dilution of one part of the sample in 1 000 volumes of diluent by mixing 1 ml of the dispersion of the sample (see 10.5.2) with 99 ml of the buffered isotonic peptone water [see 10.4.2 (b)]. Mix the contents of each bottle thoroughly before removing any of its contents, using one of the following methods of mixing:

- (1) Use of a suitable mechanical mixer, preferably of the vibratory type.
- (2) Where the dilution is contained in a screw-capped bottle, mix by inverting and righting the bottle by hand 10 times.
- (3) Where the dilution is contained in a capped or cotton woolplugged container, reciprocally roll the container in an upright position at least 20 times between the palms of the hand.

(b) From the dilution of the sample so obtained, take two 1,0 ml volumes and transfer each volume to a sterile 90 mm or 100 mm diameter petri dish (see 10.2.5). To the contents of each petri dish add one 15 ml volume of the plate-count agar (see 10.4.3), melted and cooled to 45 °C, and mix. Avoid spilling any of the contents of the dish during this process. This is best achieved by placing the dish on a table top and gently swirling the contents by rotating the dish on the table. Allow the agar to solidify, invert the dishes, label them appropriately, transfer them to an incubator and incubate at 32 °C. Ensure that the total period between the preparation of the dilutions of the sample and the final plating does not exceed 15 minutes. After 48 hours of incubation remove the dishes from the incubator and count the colonies that have developed in the medium. Record these results and calculate the average number of colony-forming units per gram of the sample.

**10.6.2** *Raw products:* Prepare a 1:1 000 dilution of the sample as described in 10.6.1 (a). Further dilute 1:10 by mixing 1 ml of this dilution with 9 ml of the buffered isotonic peptone water [see 10.4.2 (a)] and then proceed as described in 10.6.1 (b), using the dilution so obtained for plating, incubating and counting.

**10.7** **COLIFORM BACTERIA COUNT:** Pipette 2,0 ml of the dispersion of the sample (see 10.5.2) into each of three sterile 90 mm diameter petri dishes (see 10.2.5). To the contents of each dish add 15 ml of the crystal violet neutral red lactose bile agar (see 10.4.4), melted and cooled to 45 °C, and mix. Avoid spilling any of the contents of the dish during this process. Allow the agar to solidify, invert the dishes, label them appropriately, transfer them to an incubator and incubate at 37 °C for 24 hours. Examine and count all red colonies of diameter greater than 0,5 mm, ignoring all others. Regard all such colonies as those of coliform bacteria. Record these results and calculate the average number of coliform bacterial per gram of the sample.

**10.8 FAECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.****10.8.1 Cooked products.**

(a) Pipette 1 ml of the dispersion of the sample (see 10.5.2) into each of two bottles of the single strength brilliant green bile medium (see 10.4.5) and incubate these overnight at 37 °C.

(b) If the medium shows the production of gas, as indicated by gas in the Durham tube, subculture from each bottle one loopful into a further bottle of brilliant green bile medium and one loopful into a bottle of tryptone-tryptophane medium (see 10.4.7), both preheated to 44 °C.

Incubate both these subcultures overnight at  $44 \pm 0,25$  °C in a water-bath. If the culture in the brilliant green bile medium shows the production of gas, consider the culture to be faecal coliform bacteria. Add 0,5 ml of the Kovacs reagent (see 10.4.8) to the contents of the bottle containing the incubated tryptone-tryptophane medium. A red coloration confirms the presence of faecal coliform bacteria.

**10.8.2** *Raw Products:* Aseptically measure 100 ml of the dispersion of the sample (see 10.5.2) into each of two bottles of the double strength brilliant green bile medium (see 10.4.6) and incubate these overnight at 37 °C. Examine and confirm suspect cultures as described in 10.8.1 (b). This method determines the presence or absence of viable faecal coliform bacteria in 10 g of sample. This implies that as little as one such organism per 10 g will give a positive result.

**10.9 STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS.**

**10.9.1** *Plating procedure:* Transfer, by means of a sterile pipette, a 1,0 ml specimen of the dispersion of the sample (see 10.5.2) to the surfaces of three agar plates [Baird-Parker agar (see 10.4.9)], evenly distributing the single specimen over the three plates. Regard these three plates as one for the purposes of the counting procedure, as they represent the  $10^{-1}$  dilution of the dispersion sample. Repeat the above procedure with a further 1,0 ml specimen and three further plates. Inoculate a further two plates, each with 0,1 ml of the dispersion sample. Each of these plates represent the  $10^{-2}$  dilution.

Carefully spread the inoculum by means of individual sterile glass spreaders (see 10.3.5) as quickly as possible over the surface of each of the eight plates, trying not to touch the sides of the dishes. Allow the plates to dry with their lids on for about 15 min at room temperature. Invert the plates and incubate them for 24-48 h in the incubator at 43 °C.

- 10.9.2 **Selection Procedure:** After the incubation has proceeded for 24-26 h, mark on the bottom of each plate the positions of any typical colonies present. Typical colonies are black, shiny and convex (of diameter 1-1,5 mm) and surrounded by a clear zone which may be partially opaque. An opalescent ring, immediately in contact with the colonies, may appear in this clear zone.

Continue incubating all plates at 43 °C for the remainder of the incubation period and then mark the positions of any new typical colonies.

For counting, take only those plates that contain between 15 and 150 typical or between 15 and 150 atypical colonies. For confirmation (see 10.9.3) select five typical of five atypical colonies, as the case may be, from each plate.

If there are fewer than 15 colonies present on each of the plates inoculated with the  $10^{-1}$  dilution of the sample, retain for confirmation (see 10.9.3) all plates that contain any colonies.

- 10.9.3 **Confirmation Tests:** The above selection procedure is dependent on the use of an elevated temperature (43 °C) for incubation and will facilitate the confirmation of the identity of *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Spot-inoculate each of the typical or atypical colonies selected from the Baird-Parker agar plates onto a plate of mannitol salt phenol red agar (see 10.4.12) and a plate of DN-ase test agar (see 10.4.14). Use a heavy inoculum. Incubate the plates at 37 °C for 48 h. After incubation, flood the surface of the DN-ase test agar plate with dilute hydrochloric acid,  $c(\text{HCl}) = \text{approximately } 1 \text{ mol/l}$ . The DNA will precipitate out and cause the medium to become turbid. Inspect the plates for the presence of clear zones that will have developed around positive colonies.

Inspect the mannitol salt phenol red agar plates for colonies that have developed a yellow colour with a clear yellow zone around the colony. The presence of such a coloration will indicate conversion of mannitol to acid. Positively identify *Staphylococcus aureus* if growth from a selected colony shows a positive DN-ase reaction and produces acid as a breakdown product of mannitol.

- 10.9.4 **Calculation of the *Staphylococcus aureus* count:** For each plate that contains positively identified colonies, whether typical or atypical, calculate the number of *Staphylococcus aureus* for each dilution from the percentage of *Staphylococcus aureus* identified from the selected colonies during the confirmation tests (see 10.9.3). Calculate the average number of *Staphylococcus aureus* from the duplicate plates or from consecutive dilutions.

NOTE: Round numbers up to 100 to the nearest multiple of five, and numbers greater than 100 which end in 5, to the nearest multiple of 20. If a number is greater than 100 and does not end in 5, round it to the nearest multiple of 10.

Divide the average so obtained by the inoculum volume in millilitres and then multiply by the appropriate dilution factor to obtain the number of *Staphylococcus aureus* per gram of sample.

## 10.10 SALMONELLA.

- 10.10.1 **Pre-enrichment:** Transfer 25 ml portions of the dispersion of the sample (see 10.5.2) into each of two sterile 250 ml flasks. Incubate the flasks at 37 °C for 2-6 hours.

- 10.10.2 **Selective enrichment:** Transfer the entire contents of one of the flasks of the pre-enriched dispersion (see 10.10.1) into a flask containing 100 ml of the tetrathionate medium (see 10.4.16) and the entire contents of the other flask (see 10.10.1) into a flask containing 100 ml of the selenite medium (see 10.4.17). Incubate the inoculated tetrathionate medium for up to 48 hours at 43 °C and the inoculated selenite medium for up to 48 hours at 37 °C. After the first 18-24 hours of the incubation and without shaking the contents of the flasks, proceed with the diagnostic plating.

- 10.10.3 **Diagnostic plating**

(a) Using a platinum wire loop of internal diameter 4 mm, remove two loopfuls of the culture in the tetrathionate medium from the upper surface of the medium and streak each over the surface of a plate of the brilliant green phenol red agar (see 10.4.18). Mix the contents of the flask and repeat the diagnostic plating with two further loopfuls on two further plates. Perform the streaking in such a manner as will assist the development of well-isolated colonies. Label the diagnostic plates appropriately to identify the methods of sampling. Invert the plates and incubate them for 18-24 hours at 37 °C.

NOTE: It is claimed that motile *Salmonella* organisms migrate to the upper surface of the enrichment media. Sampling the undisturbed turbid surface would therefore appear to increase the probability of their detection.

(b) Repeat (a) above, but use the culture in the selenite medium.

(c) Return both the cultures in the selenite medium and tetrathionate medium flasks to their respective incubators for the balance of their incubation period (see 10.10.2). At the end of this incubation period, repeat, for each culture, the diagnostic plating onto a further series of plates and incubate these plates for 18-24 hours at 37 °C.

(d) After incubation examine the plates for presumptive colonies of *Salmonella* organisms. If growth on the plates is scant or if no suspect colonies are present, incubate the plates for a further 20–24 hours and re-examine them. Subject any suspect colony to further examination. The recognition of colonies of *Salmonella* organisms is a matter of experience and their appearance differs on the two diagnostic media and from species to species, as well as from batch to batch of medium.

- 10.10.4 *Confirmation of suspect colonies:* Select five colonies of each type of suspected *Salmonella* organism on each plate, or all such colonies, whichever are the fewer.

Streak each of the selected colonies onto the dried surface of a nutrient agar plate (see 10.4.19) in a manner that assists the development of well-isolated colonies. Incubate the plates at 37 °C for 18–24 hours. Examine the colonies developing on the plates for uniformity of characteristics and in this way establish whether the culture under examination is "pure". It is of paramount importance that the culture to be subjected to further test work be pure. If in doubt, streak a well separated colony onto the dried surface of a further plate of nutrient agar. Incubate this plate at 37 °C for 18–24 hours and examine as above. If necessary, repeat this procedure until the purity of the culture is established beyond reasonable doubt. Subject this culture to further tests, taking care to avoid contamination of the culture with other micro-organisms.

- 10.10.5 *Biochemical confirmation:* Using a platinum needle, subculture the pure culture (see 10.10.4) on or into the following media:

- (a) *Triple sugar iron agar:* Stab the culture into the butt and streak it on to the agar slope surface of the triple sugar iron agar (see 10.4.21). Incubate for 24–40 hours at 37 °C and examine.

Classify the results as follows:

*Butt*

Yellow colour .....	Glucose converted.
No change or red colour.....	Glucose not converted.
Black colour .....	Hydrogen sulphide produced.
Gas bubbles or cracks .....	Gas produced from glucose.

*Slope*

Yellow colour .....	Aerobic conversion of lactose or sucrose or both.
No change or red colour.....	Neither lactose nor sucrose converted.

- (b) *Urease production:* Streak the pure culture onto the agar slope surface of urea agar (10.4.22). Incubate for 24–48 hours at 37 °C and examine. The splitting of urea produces ammonia which changes the colour of the medium to pink and later to cherry red.
- (c) *Lysine decarboxylation:* Inoculate just below the surface of the lysine decarboxylation medium (see 10.4.23), incubate for 18–24 hours at 37 °C and examine. The decarboxylation of lysine produces cadaverine which changes the colour of the medium to purple. A yellow colour or unchanged medium indicates the absence of lysine decarboxylation.
- (d)  *$\beta$ -Galactosidase production:* Suspend a small quantity of the bacterial material from the culture under test in 0,25 ml of the saline solution (see 10.4.29) in a small test tube. Add a drop of toluene to this suspension and heat the tube for five minutes in a water-bath maintained at 37 °C. Add 0,25 ml of the  $\beta$ -galactosidase reagent (see 10.4.24) to the suspension and mix. Incubate the tube at 37 °C for at least 24 hours and examine at intervals. A yellow coloration, indicating a positive reaction, may occur within 20 minutes. Do not regard the reaction as negative until the incubation for 24 hours is completed.
- (e) *Indole production:* Inoculate a bottle of tryptone-tryptophane medium (see 10.4.7) with the culture under test. Incubate at 37 °C for 24 hours. After incubation add 0,5 ml of the Kovacs reagent (see 10.4.8) to the contents of the bottle. The formation of a red coloration indicates a positive reaction.
- (f) *Voges-Proskauer reaction:* Inoculate each of two tubes of the Voges-Proskauer medium (see 10.4.25) with the culture under test. Incubate one tube at room temperature and the other at 37 °C, both for 24 hours. After incubation add two drops of the creatine solution (see 10.4.26), three drops of the  $\alpha$ -naphthol solution (see 10.4.27) and then two drops of the potassium hydroxide solution (see 10.4.28) to each tube, mixing the contents after each addition. The development of a pink to bright red coloration within 15 minutes indicates a positive reaction.
- (g) *Oxidase reaction:* Apply a small quantity of bacterial material from the culture under test to a cytochrome oxidase test strip (see 10.4.20) and rub it well into the reaction area. Allow to stand for about 30 seconds. A blue coloration indicates a positive reaction.

- 10.10.6 *Interpretation of results of biological confirmation tests.*

Reaction	Percentage of <i>Salmonella</i> types showing a positive reaction
Acid from glucose .....	100,0
Gas from glucose.....	91,9
Acid from lactose .....	0,8
Acid from sucrose.....	0,5



Reaction	Percentage of <i>Salmonella</i> types showing a positive reaction
Hydrogen sulphide production .....	91,6
Urease production.....	0,0
Lysine decarboxylation .....	94,5
$\beta$ -Galactosidase production .....	1,5
Indole reaction.....	1,1
Voges-Proskauer reaction.....	0,0
Oxidase reaction .....	0,0

Subject all cultures, except those that, on the basis of the above data, clearly do not contain *Salmonella* organisms, to the serological confirmation tests.

- 10.10.7 *Serological confirmation:* Where suitable polyvalent *Salmonella* "O" and "H" anti-sera and anti-Vi sera (see 10.4.30-32) are available, examine the suspect colonies grown on nutrient agar for the presence of *Salmonella* "O" and "H" antigens and for "Vi" antigens by slide agglutination. Bear in mind, however, that the results of serological tests should not be solely relied upon for confirmation and should be assessed together with the results obtained by biochemical confirmation.

- 10.10.8 *Interpretation of results of serological confirmation rests.*

(a) Polyvalent "O" serum.

(1) Where the result is negative, it is almost certain that no *Salmonella* is present. The only exception is that a culture might have a new, not yet included, "O" antigen.

(2) Where the result is positive, it is only an indication that the culture could be from the genus *Salmonella*.

(b) Polyvalent "H" serum.

(1) Where the result is negative, it is almost certain that no *Salmonella* is present. The only exception is that a culture might have a new, not yet included, "H" antigen.

(2) Where the result is positive, consider the culture to be positive for *Salmonella*.

(c) Anti-Vi sera: Where the result is positive, consider the culture to be positive for *Salmonella*.

## 10.11 SHIGELLA

- 10.11.1 *Detection:* Proceed as described in 10.10 for *Salmonella*, but use the gram-negative medium (see 10.4.33) as the selective enrichment medium and XLD agar (see 10.4.34) as the diagnostic plating medium and in both cases incubate at 37 °C.

Colourless transparent colonies on XLD agar are suspect *Shigella* organisms. *Salmonella* *sp* and *Salmonella typhi* can also be detected with the use of XLD agar. In this way this method supplements the method described in 10.10.

- 10.11.2 *Confirmation:* Subject each suspect colony to the biochemical tests described in 10.10.5 and to a serological test using polyvalent anti-*Shigella* "O" serum (see 10.4.35).

- 10.11.3 *Interpretation of results.*

Reaction	Percentage of <i>Shigella</i> types giving a positive reaction
Acid from glucose .....	100,0
Gas from glucose.....	2,1
Acid from lactose .....	0,2
Acid from sucrose.....	0,6
Hydrogen sulphide production .....	0,0
Urease production.....	0,0
Lysine decarboxylation .....	0,0
$\beta$ -Galactosidase production .....	38,3
Voges-Proskauer reaction.....	0,0
Indole reaction.....	30,6
Oxidase reaction .....	0,0

## 10.12 CLOSTRIDIUM.

- 10.12.1 *Pasteurization:* Pasteurize 50 ml of the dispersion of the sample (see 10.5.2) by heating it in a water-bath at 82-85 °C for long enough to maintain the temperature of the contents at 80 °C for 60 seconds. Under running tap water quickly cool the heated dispersion to below 45 °C.

- 10.12.2 *Differential cultivation:* Transfer 13 ml of the pasteurized dispersion to a bottle of the differential reinforced clostridium medium (see 10.4.36) and either incubate at 30 °C for five days or at 37 °C for 24-48 hours. Examine the contents at intervals for possible black coloration. Confirm the presence of anaerobes in cultures showing black coloration by subculturing onto plates of reinforced clostridium agar (see 10.4.37), incubating these both aerobically and anaerobically at 30 °C for 48 hours and examining for any colonies which develop.

Consider the test positive if growth of colonies occurs on the anaerobic plate, and the aerobic plate shows scanty or no growth. If any clostridia are present, test them for catalase production.

- 10.12.3 **Confirmation:** Where growth occurs both aerobically and anaerobically, re-subculture suspect colonies from the anaerobic plate onto duplicate plates and repeat this process until the presence or absence of *Clostridium* organisms is confirmed.
- 10.12.4 **Catalase production test:** Where growth occurs anaerobically but not aerobically, flood the surface of the anaerobically incubated plate with the hydrogen peroxide solution (see 10.4.38). Consider the test for catalase production negative when no visible gas formation takes place within 10 minutes.
- 10.12.5 **Interpretation of results:** Consider organisms that grow anaerobically, or that show weak or no aerobic growth, and that give a negative catalase production test, to be members of the genus *Clostridium*.
- 10.13 **PATHOGENIC VIBRIO (*VIBRIO CHOLERAE* AND *VIBRIO PARAHAEMOLYTICUS*).**

(a) Within 30 minutes of preparing the dispersion of the sample (see 10.5.2), prepare two cultures, each consisting of 100 ml of the dispersion mixed with 100 ml of the double strength vibrio enrichment medium (see 10.4.39). Incubate these cultures for 18–24 hours, one at 37 °C and the other at 42 °C. Without shaking the cultures, remove a loopful from the upper surface of each culture and so streak each loopful onto a vibrio diagnostic agar plate (see 10.4.40) as to ensure that any colonies that develop will be well isolated. Invert the plates and incubate them for 18–24 hours at 37 °C.

(b) Examine, in terms of the following characteristics, the incubated plates for the presence of *Vibrio* spp:

Description of colonies	Colony diameter, mm	Presumptive identification
Flat, yellow and round .....	2–3	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> .
Flat, yellow and round with blue-green centre .....	1–2	<i>V. parahaemolyticus</i> .
Flat, yellow and round .....	4–6	<i>V. alginolyticus</i> .
Round and blue .....	0.5–1	<i>Pseudomonas</i> , <i>Aeromonas</i> .
Transparent .....	0.1–0.5	<i>Proteus</i> or other Enterobacteria.

Transfer suspect colonies to the lysine-indole-motility-hydrogen-sulphide agar (see 10.4.41) and to the urea agar slopes (see 10.4.22) and incubate these cultures at 37 °C for 16–24 hours.

(c) Examine the urea agar slopes, and if no urease has been produced, transfer some of the growth to a cytochrome oxidase test strip (see 10.4.20) and determine whether the colonies are cytochrome oxidase positive [see 10.10.5(g)].

(d) Also examine the lysine-indole-motility-hydrogen-sulphide agar cultures and, if any organism is suspected to be *Vibrio cholerae* or *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, send a sample to an acceptable testing laboratory for further identification.

#### 10.14 TEST FOR EFFICACY OF CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS.

##### 10.14.1 Sampling equipment.

###### 10.14.1.1 Swabs.

(a) **Preparation:** Prepare an adequate number of swabs (see 10.14.2.1), in each case by capping one end of a wooden rod, of length approximately 140 mm and diameter about 2 mm, with a rounded bud of absorbent cotton wool of mass 30–50 mg. Dip the bud of each swab into a beaker containing inactivator solution (see 10.4.42) and then place the swab in an individual plastics bag or other suitable container that is capable of withstanding the subsequent sterilizing without damage. Seal the containers and sterilize in an autoclave at 121 ± 2 °C for 20 minutes or by other acceptable means. Store the swabs in a cool dark place.

(b) **Absence of substances inhibiting growth of micro-organisms:** Heavily inoculate the surface of plate-count agar (see 10.4.3) in one petri dish with *Escherichia coli* and that in a similar dish with *Bacillus subtilis*. Aseptically remove the buds of two swabs and immerse a bud in the agar in each of the dishes before the agar solidifies and incubate the petri dishes at 35 ± 2 °C for 18 hours. After incubation examine the dishes and regard the batch of prepared swabs as unsuitable if there is any sign of inhibition of growth of organisms around and under either of the swabs. In such a case, prepare a fresh batch of swabs as described in (a) above, and retest as above.

##### 10.14.2 Sampling procedure.

10.14.2.1 **General:** Take samples from at least 15 different locations, using, where possible sample areas of size 10 cm<sup>2</sup>. Record the area, in square centimetres, of each surface sampled.

10.14.2.2 **Sampling with swabs:** Aseptically open a swab container and if a plastics bag was used, open it on the side, away from the cotton wool bud. Ensure that throughout the handling of a swab the fingers of the sampler do not touch the bud or the adjacent part of the stem. Vigorously rub the bud of the swab over the area to be sampled. While doing this, so rotate the swab as to bring the whole surface of the bud into intimate contact with the surface being sampled. Replace the swab in its container and if a plastics bag was used, reseal it. So mark the container, using a wax pencil or other suitable marker, as to identify it with the point sampled.

##### 10.14.3 Test procedure.

###### 10.14.3.1 Testing of swabs.

(a) **Rinse suspension:** Remove the swab under test from the container and break off the bud into a bottle of peptone water [see 10.4.2(a)] by using the neck of the bottle for leverage. Shake the bottle well.

(b) *Inoculation and incubation*: Aseptically place 1,0 ml of the rinse suspension in each of two petri dishes. To each petri dish add 15 ml of the plate-count agar (see 10.4.3) and mix the contents of the dish by gentle swirling. Place on a table and allow to set. Invert the petri dishes and incubate at  $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  for 72 hours.

(c) *Interpretation*: At the end of the incubation period, count and record the total number of bacterial colonies developed on the two plates. Multiply this number by 5 to give the number of viable bacteria on the test area sampled and, if necessary, correct to an area of  $10\text{ cm}^2$ .

(d) *Test for the presence of faecal coliform bacteria*: Incubate the remainder of the rinse suspension [see(a) above] at  $37 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  for 6–8 hours. Inoculate 1 ml of the rinse suspension into each of two bottles of the single strength brilliant green bile medium (see 10.4.5), and incubate overnight at  $37^\circ\text{C}$ . Then proceed as described in 10.8.1(b).

10.14.3.2 *Expression of the efficacy of cleaning and disinfection*: Allocate to each sample one of the symbols S, FS or US, in accordance with the viable bacteria count or the presence of faecal coliform bacteria, as follows:

Count	Symbol
0–15/10 $\text{cm}^2$ , faecal coliform bacteria absent .....	S (Satisfactory)
16–75/10 $\text{cm}^2$ , faecal coliform bacteria absent .....	FS (Fairly satisfactory)
Over 75/10 $\text{cm}^2$ , or presence of faecal coliform bacteria, or both	US (Unsatisfactory)

10.14.3.3 *Calculation*: Calculate the percentage efficacy of cleaning and disinfection as follows:

$$\text{Efficacy of cleaning and disinfection, \%} = \frac{(2X + Y) \times 100}{2T}$$

where X = the number of S results  
Y = the number of FS results  
T = the total number of samples

## BYLAE

### VERPLIGTE SPESIFIKASIE VIR BEVRORE GARNALE (STEURGARNALE), LANGOESTIENE EN KRAPPE

#### 1. BESTEK.

1.1 Hierdie spesifikasie dek die vereistes vir die higiëniese vangs, voorbereiding, verwerking en vervoer van garnale, langoestiene en krappe, hetsy op see of aan land bevries, en die vereistes vir rou materiaal en die finale produk, met inbegrip van die verpakking en bewaring daarvan. Ontledings- en ondersoekmetodes word ook beskryf.

#### 2. WOORDBEPALING.

2.1 Die volgende woordbepalings geld vir die doel van hierdie spesifikasie:

*Aanneemlik*: Aanneemlik vir die owerheid wat hierdie spesifikasie administreer.

*Afgedopte en ontdermde garnale en langoestiene*: Garnale en langoestiene waarvan die doppe en dermkanaal (aar) verwyder is.

*Afgedopte garnale en langoestiene*: Garnale en langoestiene waarvan die koppe en alle doppe verwyder is.

*Bevriesingsproses*: Die deurlopende proses waarvolgens die temperatuur van die produk teen 'n tempo van minstens 6 mm van die produkdikte per uur deur die kritieke sonde van  $-1^\circ\text{C}$  tot  $-5^\circ\text{C}$  gevoer word en wat eers voltooi is as die temperatuur van die produk 'n peil bereik het, wat sal verseker dat die temperatuur van die hele produk na termiese stabilisering nie  $-8^\circ\text{C}$  sal oorskry nie.

*Bevrore produk*: 'n Gekookte of ongekookte (rou) produk wat volgens die bevriesingsproses gepreserveer is.

*Fabriek*: Enige perseel waar die produk voorberei of verwerk word of albei, met inbegrip van, in die mate waarin die vereistes van hierdie spesifikasie toegepas kan word, 'n fabriekskip waarop die produk na voorbereiding en verwerking bevries word.

*Garnale (steurgarnale)*: Die eetbare spesies van die families *Penaeidae*, *Pandalidae*, *Palaemonidae* en *Crangonidae* wat in die handel verkrygbaar is.

*Geskik*: Aanneemlik en wat aan die vereistes vir die beoogde doel voldoen.

*Geskikte korrosiebestande materiaal*: Ondeurlatende materiaal met gladde oppervlakke wat vry van gaatjies, splete en skaal is, wat nie-toksies is en nie aangetas word deur seewater, ys, visslym of enige ander korroderende stof waarmee dit waarskynlik in aanraking sal kom nie en wat teen blootstelling aan herhaalde skoonmaak, met inbegrip van die gebruik van detergente, bestand is.

*Halfgaarkook*: Die blootstelling van die vars produk aan stoom of warm water vir 'n tydperk wat lank genoeg is om te verseker dat die produk 'n temperatuur bereik waarby die proteïene by die oppervlak koaguleer, maar wat nie so lank is dat die proteïene van die hele produk koaguleer nie.

*Houer:* Die doos, karton of kis waarin pakkette (met of sonder omhulsels) vir bewaring en verspreiding verpak word.

*Koelkamer:* 'n Geïsoleerde en verkoelde kamer wat spesiaal ontwerp is vir die bewaring van bevrore voedsel en wat oor voldoende verkoelingsvermoë beskik om 'n temperatuur wat nie  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  oorskry nie te handhaaf as produkte wat reeds tot dié temperatuur bevrore is, daarin geplaas word.

*OPM:* 'n Koelkamer is nie bedoel om produkte te bevrore nie.

*Kook:* Die kook van 'n produk in drinkbare water, skoon seewater of pekel of verhitting daarvan vir 'n tydperk wat lank genoeg is sodat die hele produk 'n temperatuur bereik waarby die proteïene koaguleer.

*Koplose garnale en langoestiene:* Garnale en langoestiene waarvan die koppe verwyder is en die dop nog ongeskonde is.

*Korrelvleis (krappe):* Krapvleis wat van die vergruisde dop geskei is dmv 'n pekelflotteringsproses.

*Krappe:* Die eetbare spesies van die suborde *Brachyura* van die orde *Decapoda* en alle spesies van die familie *Lithodidae* wat in die handel verkrygbaar is.

*Krapvleis:* Die vleis wat uit die rugdop, pote en knypers van 'n krap gehaal word.

*Langoestiene:* Die eetbare spesies van die genus *Nephrops* wat in die handel verkrygbaar is.

*Lewendige bewaring:* Die hou van die lewendige produk in water in tenks of drywende kratte vir 'n betreklike lang tydperk.

*Pakket:* Die onmiddellike karton, plastieksak of ander houder waarin die produk vir bewaring en verspreiding verpak word.

*Pootvleis (krap):* Die vleis wat uit die pote en knypers van 'n krap gehaal is.

*Praktiese bewaarduur:* Die tydperk van bevrore bewaarduur by die toepaslike temperatuur soos in Tabel 2 aangegee, van 'n produk met 'n aanvanklike hoë kwaliteit, waartydens die organoleptiese kwaliteit geskik bly vir menslike gebruik of vir die voorgename proses.

*Preserveer:* In 'n ongeskonde, eetbare toestand hou deur die voorkoming van agteruitgang.

*Produk:* Garnale, langoestiene en krappe wat voorberei word vir bevroering, wat bevrore word of reeds bevrore is, soos uit die verband blyk.

*Rou produk:* 'n Produk wat geen hittebehandeling ontvang het nie.

*Rugdopverwydering:* Die proses waardeur die rugdop van 'n krap verwyder word.

*Skudding:* Die nywerheidsgebruik waarvolgens die vleis van sommige krapspesies met die hand uitgehaal word deur die vleis van die gekookte snitte uit die dop te slaan of te skud.

*Snelbevroeringsproses:* Die deurlopende proses waarvolgens die temperatuur van die produk teen 'n tempo van minstens 25 mm van die produkte per uur deur die kritieke sone van  $-1^{\circ}\text{C}$  tot  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$  gevoer word en wat eers voltooi is as die temperatuur van die produk 'n peil bereik het, wat sal verseker dat die temperatuur van die hele produk na termiese stabilisering nie  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  oorskry nie.

*Snelbevrore produk:* 'n Gekookte of ongekookte (rou) produk wat volgens die snelbevroeringsproses gepreserveer is.

*Snitte (krappe):* Die skoon, ontweide en ontkieude stukke krap wat gewoonlik bestaan uit een helfte van die krapliggaam en die looppote en knypers wat daaraan vas is.

*Verkalkamer:* 'n Geïsoleerde en verkoelde kamer wat spesiaal ontwerp is vir die bewaring van voedsel by temperature van nie laer as  $-1^{\circ}\text{C}$  en nie hoër as  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$  nie en wat voldoende verkoelvermoë het om die vereiste bewaar temperatuur te handhaaf en wat moontlik ook oor die verkoelvermoë beskik om die produkte wat daarin geplaas word, tot dié temperatuur te verkoel.

*Vrieskamer:* 'n Kamer of uitrusting wat spesiaal ontwerp is om die temperatuur van 'n voedselproduk deur die maksimum kristallisasiesone (vir die meeste produkte tussen  $-1^{\circ}\text{C}$  en  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) tot 'n ewewigstemperatuur wat nie  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  oorskry nie te verminder binne 'n tydperk wat tot die produk aanneemlik is.

### 3. VEREISTES VIR DIE FABRIEK.

3.1 ALGEMEEN: Daar moet aan al die statutêre vereistes van die Wet op Masjinerie en Beroepsveiligheid, 1983 (Wet 6 van 1983), en die Wet op Gesondheid, 1977 (Wet 63 van 1977), voldoen word.

### 3.2 KONSTRUKSIE EN UITLEG VAN FABRIEK.

3.2.1 *Ligging, grootte en higiëniese ontwerp:* Die ligging van die perseel en die konstruksie van die fabrieksgeboue moet sodanig wees dat aanstootlike reuke, rook, stof en ander kontaminasie binne sodanige perke gehou kan word dat dit aan die vereistes vir higiëne en sanitasie voldoen.

Die fabrieksgebou moet 'n stewige konstruksie hê, moet in 'n goeie toestand wees en moet groot genoeg wees om te verhoed dat uitrusting en werknemers saamgedring word en om toereikende skoonmaak moontlik te maak.

Die fabriekperseel moet goed gedreineer en op toereikende wyse omhein wees om groter diere soos katte en honde sowel as ongemagtigde persone en voertuie uit te hou. Buitenshuise werkgebiede, paaie en voetpaaie op die perseel moet 'n permanente oppervlak van beton, baksteen, teermacadam of ander duursame materiaal hê. Gebiede wat buite geboue geleë is en nie gebruik word nie, moet of met grasperke bedek wees of 'n oppervlak hê wat nie stof sal veroorsaak nie en nie toksiese stowwe bevat nie.

Die fabriek en uitrusting moet so ontwerp wees dat rou materiaal sonder oormatige vertraging verwerk kan word. Die ontwerp en konstruksie van die gebou moet so wees dat daar voorkom word dat insekte, voëls, knaagdiere en ander ongediertes die gebou binnekam of daarin skuilplek vind.

- 3.2.2 *Dakke en plafonne:* Dakke moet weerdig wees. Dakke en, indien toepaslik, plafonne moet styf teen die mure pas en moet minstens 2,4 m bo die vloer wees. In die voorbereidings-, verwerkings- en verpakkingsgebiede moet die dak en, indien toepaslik, die plafon minstens 300 mm bo enige uitrusting wees en hoog genoeg wees om die vrye beweging van mobiele uitrusting en bewegende dele van uitrusting toe te laat. In die voorbereidings-, verwerkings- en verpakkingsgebiede en in bewaargebiede vir bestanddele en verpakkingsmateriaal vir die produk, moet die dak of, indien toepaslik, die plafon stofdig wees en waar geen plafonne aangebring is nie, moet dakke beklee wees met geskikte ligkleurige korrosiebestande materiaal waarvan die konstruksie en afwerking sodanig is dat kondensasie, skimmelvorming, afskilfering en die vaskleef van vuiligheid tot die minimum beperk word.

- 3.2.3 *Mure en deure:* Buitemure moet weerdig en waterdig wees. Binneoppervlakte van mure moet met gladde, ligkleurige, wasbare, waterdigte materiaal beklee wees en moet vry wees van onnodige uitsteeksel. Hierbenevens moet die mure in die voorbereidings-, verwerkings- en verpakkingsgebiede tot op 'n hoogte van 2 m bo die vloer met geskikte ligkleurige korrosiebestande materiaal beklee wees. Waar mure bo dié hoogte vuilgesmeer kan word, moet die bekleding tot op hierdie hoër hoogte strek waar dit vuil kan word. Alle lyste aan die binnekant van mure en alle vensterbanke moet met 'n hoek van minstens 45° na die vloer afloop. Die lyste moet so klein moontlik gehou word en vensterbanke moet minstens 1 m bo die vloer wees. In die voorbereidings-, verwerkings- en verpakkingsgebiede en vries-, verkil- en koelkamers moet die muur-tot-muur- en muur-tot-vloeraansluitings met 'n minimum radius van onderskeidelik 25 mm en 40 mm gerond wees.

Deure en deurrame moet van geskikte korrosiebestande materiaal gemaak wees of daarmee beklee wees en moet naatlose, ligkleurige oppervlakte hê wat maklik skoongemaak kan word. Indien hout gebruik word, moet dit beklee wees om dit waterdig te maak. Deure waardeur die produk tussen die voorbereidings-, verwerkings- en verpakkingsgebiede vervoer word, moet breed genoeg wees om beskadiging en kontaminasie van die produk te voorkom. Alle deure na die verwerkingsgebiede in die fabriek, uitgesonderd die deure van vries-, verkil- en koelkamers, moet vanself toegaan, tensy hulle van doeltreffende lugskerms voorsien is. Die deure van vries-, verkil- en koelkamers moet dig sluit.

- 3.2.4 *Vloere:* Die vloere moet van beton gemaak wees of van ander geskikte ondeurlatende materiaal wat korrosiebestand is, maklik skoongemaak kan word en so gelê is dat dit 'n gelyk oppervlak vorm wat glad maar nie glyerig is nie en vry van barste en oop voë is.

Vloere van die voorbereidings-, verwerkings- en verpakkingsgebiede en van vries-, verkil- en koelkamers moet 'n geskikte helling hê en moet afvoer na buiterioolputte, opvangputte en -riole. Uitlate moet net binne die fabrieksmure 'n sperder hê wat voorkom dat knaagdiere binnedring.

Afvoerkanale moet van die oop tipe met, indien nodig, verwyderbare deksels wees en moet ontwerp wees om die maksimum vloeistofvloeitoe te neem sonder om oor te loop of te oorstroom. Geen installasies wat die vloei en skoonmaak belemmer, mag in 'n afvoerkanaal aanwesig wees nie. Rioolputsperders moet voorsien wees van siwwe wat maklik verwyder word.

Waar nodig, moet plankmatte van ondeurlatende materiaal wat maklik skoongemaak kan word, vir werknemers voorsien word. Houtplankmatte mag nie in nat gebiede gebruik word nie.

- 3.2.5 *Hysbakke en trappe:* Die binneoppervlakte van hysbakke moet van geskikte korrosiebestande materiaal wees en hysbakskagte moet behoorlik gedreineer en toeganklik vir skoonmaakdoeleindes wees. Maasdeure is aanneemlik indien dit nie onhigiëniese toestande bevorder nie. Trappe in kamers waar die produk voorberei, verwerk of verpak word, moet soliede stygstukke hê en moet voorsien wees van soliede relings wat hoog genoeg is om te voorkom dat produkte onder die trap gekontamineer word deur vloeistof wat oorspat.

- 3.2.6 *Kabels en pype:* Kabels en pype moet—

- (a) bo die plafonne bevestig wees; of
- (b) in mure ingelaat wees; of
- (c) weg van muur- en plafonoppervlakte en bo die vloer bevestig wees en so gespasieer wees dat die plafonne, vloere, mure, kabels en pype maklik skoongemaak en in 'n higiëniese toestand gehou kan word; of
- (d) onder die vloer aangebring wees.

Afvoer- en rioolpype moet nie bo plafonne of in voorbereidings-, verwerkings-, of verpakkingsgebiede of op so 'n wyse geïnstalleer wees dat toevallige lekkasie die produk kan besoedel nie. Die pype moet 'n binnediameter van minstens 100 mm hê en moet behoorlik na buite ontlug wees.

- 3.2.7 *Verligting en ventilasie*: In die algemene werkgebiede moet verligting van minstens 200 lux voorsien word en op plekke waar die produk noukeurig ondersoek word, moet die verligting minstens 540 lux wees. Die verligting moet sodanig wees dat dit nie 'n beduidende verandering in die kleur van die produk veroorsaak nie. Gloeilampe en armature wat aangebring is bo werkgebiede waar die produk tydens enige stadium van voorbereidings, verwerking of verpakking hanteer word, moet van die veiligheistipe wees of so beskerm wees dat kontaminasie van die produk in geval van brekasie voorkom word.
- Die ventilasie moet toereikend wees om die lug vars te hou, oormatige hitte te voorkom, oortollige stoom te verwyder en die vorming van kondensaasie en die ontstaan van skimmelmenging op oorhoofse strukture te voorkom. Die lugvloei moet van die meer higiëniese na die minder higiëniese gebiede wees. Natuurlike ventilasie moet, indien nodig, deur meganiese middele aangevul word. Vensters wat oopgemaak word, moet insekskerms hê. Die skerms moet maklik vir skoonmaakdoeleindes afgehaal kan word en moet van geskikte korrosiebestande materiaal wees. Die lug moet vry van skadelike walms, dampe, stof en kontaminerende aerosol wees.
- 3.2.8 *Handwasfasiliteite*: 'n Toereikende getal handwasbakke met krane wat nie met die hand of elmboog beheer word nie (knie- of voetbediende drukknopkrane met vooraf gestelde volumebeheer of traptipe krane is geskik), met genoeg warm en koue lopende water of warm water in die temperatuurbestek 40–50 °C, ongeparfumeerde seep of 'n aanneemlike detergentoplossing en weggooipapierhanddoeke of warmlugdroërs moet voorsien word by die ingange na die voorbereidings-, verwerkings- en verpakkingsgebiede wat deur die werknemers gebruik word en op ander gerieflik geleë plekke wat nie deur uitrusting en werksaamhede versper word nie. Die handwasbakke moet van geskikte korrosiebestande materiaal wees en moet 'n gladde afwerking hê.
- 3.2.9 *Voetbaddens*: Tensy die afwesigheid van voetbaddens in bepaalde omstandighede aanneemlik is of daar vir alternatiewe aanneemlike skoonmaak- en ontsmettingsprosedures voorsiening gemaak is, moet voetbaddens wat 'n geskikte ontsmettingsoplossing bevat, voorsien word by elke ingang na die voorbereiding-, verwerkings- en verpakkingsgebiede wat deur werkers gebruik word. Die voetbaddens moet so geleë wees dat die werknemers nie toegang tot dié gebiede kan verkry tensy hul skoesel onsmet is nie.
- 3.2.10 *Kennisgewingborde*: Kennisgewingborde wat spoeg, die gebruik van kougom en enige vorm van tabak en die eet of drink van verversings verbied, moet op strategiese plekke in die voorbereidings-, verwerkings-, verpakkings- en bewaargebiede aangebring wees.
- 3.2.11 *Water*.
- 3.2.11.1 *Drinkbare water*: Behoudens die bepalings van 3.2.11.3, moet elke fabriek 'n toereikende voorraad skoon, drinkbare water hê wat vry is van stowwe in suspensie en bestanddele wat skadelik vir die produk of nadelig vir die gesondheid is. Hierbenewens moet die water deur middel van uitvloeking, filtrering, chlorering of 'n ander aanneemlike proses behandel wees om voldoening aan die volgende vereistes te verseker:
- (a) *Kolivorme organismes*: Die tellig vir kolivorme organismes mag nie 5 organismes per 100 ml van die water oorskry nie.
  - (b) *Fekale kolivorme bakterieë*: Daar mag geen fekale kolivorme bakterieë in 100 ml van die water waarneembaar wees nie.
- Vir die doel van die wateronderzoek sluit kolivorme organismes alle gram-negatiewe, nie-spoorvormende stawe in wat laktose in minder as 48 uur by 37 °C kan laat gis, met die voortbring van suur en gas. Fekale kolivorme bakterieë moet as gram-negatiewe, nie-spoorvormende stawe beskou word wat laktose in minder as 48 uur by 37 °C sowel as 44 °C kan laat gis, met die voortbring van suur en gas, en wat indool kan voortbring in peptonwater wat triptofaan bevat en wat nie natriumsitraat as enigste bron van koolstof kan benut nie.
- Indien gechlloreerde water die produk op enige wyse nadelig beïnvloed, moet die water onmiddellik voor gebruik ontchloor word. In alle gevalle moet die konsentrasie vry residuele chloor bepaal word dmv die N,N-diëtiel-p-fenileendiamientoets of 'n ander aanneemlike toets met 'n ekwivalente sensitiviteit.
- Fabrieksinstallasies vir die behandeling van water moet minstens een maal per week deeglik volgens 'n aanneemlike metode gesteriliseer word.
- 3.2.11.2 *Seewater*: Skoon, ongekontamineerde vars, lopende seewater kan vir enige doel in die aanleg gebruik word, mits die telling vir kolivorme organismes nie 10 organismes per 100 ml van die water oorskry nie en geen fekale kolivorme bakterieë in 100 ml van die water waarneembaar is nie.
- 3.2.11.3 *Water vir skoonmaakdoeleindes*: Water wat gebruik word om die installasies en uitrusting na die voorbereiding en verwerking van die produk skoon te maak, moet aan die vereistes van 3.2.11.1 of 3.2.11.2 voldoen.
- 3.2.11.4 *Ys*: Die suiwerheid van ys moet sodanig wees dat die water wat van die ys verkry word direk na die vervaardiging daarvan (deur die ys in aseptiese toestande by 'n temperatuur van hoogstens 10 °C te smelt) aan die mikrobiologiese vereistes van 3.2.11.1 of 3.2.11.2, soos toepaslik, voldoen.
- 3.2.12 *Skeiding van prosesse en fasiliteite*: Afsonderlike kamers of goed afgebakende gebiede van geskikte grootte moet voorsien word vir—
- (a) die ontvangs en bewaring van rou materiaal;
  - (b) voorbereidingswerk soos afdop, ontskulping, ontderming, rugdopverwydering, pluk, skudding;

- (c) verwerkingsprosesse soos halfgaarkook, kook, bedekking met broodkrummels of met beslag en be-  
vriesing;
- (d) verpakking; en
- (e) die bewaring van die produk.

3.2.12.1 *Vrieskamers, verkilkamers en koelkamers:* Verkoelingsmasjinerie mag nie in 'n werkgebied geïnstalleer word nie. Indien vrieskamers, verkilkamers en koelkamers in die werkgebiede geleë is, moet die vloere daarvan 'n integrerende deel van die vloer van die voorbereidings- of verwerkingsgebied wees of op toereikende wyse aan die vloer verseël wees. So nie moet die vloer hoog genoeg bo die bodem geïnstalleer wees sodat die bodem daaronder maklik en deeglik skoongemaak kan word.

Die vloere en mure moet in 'n goeie toestand wees. Die oppervlakte van plafonne, vloere en mure moet van geskikte korrosiebestande materiaal wees. Die vloere moet 'n helling hê om volledige dreinerings te verseker.

Koelkamers moet outomaties temperatuurregistreerders hê met genoeg voelelemente wat op geskikte plekke aangebring is om die totale temperatuur te monitor. Temperatuurkaarte moet so gegradeer wees dat elke indeling in die bewaarbestek hoogstens 2 °C verteenwoordig. Die kaarte moet maklik tot die naaste 1 °C in die bewaarbestek afgelees kan word. Produksielotvrieskamers moet eksterne meters of ander temperatuuraan-  
wysers hê.

Die ingange na vries-, verkil- en koelkamers moet teen die invloei van warm lug beskerm wees deur die voorsiening van 'n voorvertrek of 'n meganiese luggordyn of strookgordyne of luik wat vanself toemaak. Die deure van vries-, verkil- en koelkamers moet dig sluit.

3.2.12.2 *Bewaarfasiliteite vir eetbare materiaal:* Bewaarfasiliteite vir eetbare materiaal, uitgesonderd die bevrore of verkilde produk, moet droog, vry van stof en ander bronne van kontaminasie, en rotstig wees. Eetbare materiaal, uitgesonderd die bevrore of verkilde produk, moet in toe houe en weg van die vloer bewaar word. Nie-eetbare materiaal mag nie in dieselfde bewaargebiede as eetbare materiaal of in die voorbereidings- of verwerkingsge-  
biede van die fabriek bewaar word nie.

3.2.12.3 *Bewaarfasiliteite vir verpakkingsmateriaal:* Afsonderlike fasiliteite moet vir die bewaring van verpakkingsmate-  
riaal voorsien word en moet droog, vry van stof en enige ander bronne van kontaminasie, en rotstig wees.

3.2.12.4 *Bewaarfasiliteite vir gereedskap en onderdele:* Gereedskap en onderdele wat tydens gebruik met die produk in aanraking kom, moet, as dit nie in gebruik is nie, in 'n ontsmettingsoplossing gehou word of op higiëniese wyse bewaar word in 'n droë gebied wat vry van stof en ander bronne van kontaminasie, en rotstig is.

3.2.12.5 *Bewaarfasiliteite vir giftige en ander skadelike materiaal:* Giftige of skadelike materiaal, met inbegrip van skoonmaakmiddels, ontsmettingsmiddels, saneermiddels, insekdoders en uitrusting vir die aanwending daarvan, moet bewaar word in 'n afsonderlike kamer wat gesluit gehou kan word. Alle materiaal moet opvallende en duidelike etikette hê.

3.2.12.6 *Neweprodukte:* Enige verwerking van neweprodukte en produkte uitgesonderd dié wat deur hierdie spesifikasie gedek word, wat rief vir menslike gebruik bedoel is nie, moet in geboue gedoen word wat fisies so van die fabriek geskei is dat daar geen moontlikheid van kontaminasie van die produk is nie.

3.2.12.7 *Woonkwartiere:* Woonkwartiere moet heeltemal geskei wees van gebiede waar die produk voorberei, verwerk, verpak of bewaar word.

3.2.12.8 *Afval:* 'n Afsonderlike, geskikte afvalfasiliteit moet op die perseel voorsien word.

3.2.12.9 *Geriewe:* 'n Toereikende getal geskikte kleedkamers, storthokkies, handwasbakke waarvan die krane werk soos in 3.2.8 beskryf, spoelklosette (afsonderlik vir elke geslag) en, indien toepaslik, urinale, moet voorsien wees. Geriewe mag nie regstreekse toegang na voorbereidings-, verwerkings- en verpakkingsgebiede hê nie.

Genoeg warm en koue lopende water, weggooi-papierhanddoeke of warmlugdroërs, naelborsels, toilet-  
papier en ongeparfumeerde seep of 'n aanneemlike detergentoplossing moet vir werknemers beskikbaar wees.

Daar moet kennisgewings aangebring wees waarin werknemers versoek word om hul hande na gebruik van die spoelkloset met seep of detergent te was. Sluitkassies moet voorsien word en die uitleg en uitrusting moet sodanig wees dat dit behoorlik skoongemaak en in stand gehou kan word. So nie kan 'n beheerde kleremandjie-  
stelsel in plaas van sluitkassies gebruik word. Die geriewe moet in toereikende mate geventileer wees. Kleed-  
kamers mag nie as woonkwartiere gebruik word nie. Eetkamers vir personeel moet afsonderlik van die kleed-  
kamers wees.

3.2.12.10 *Fasiliteite vir die skoonmaak en ontsmetting van draagbare uitrusting:* Behoorlike fasiliteite moet voorsien word vir was en ontsmetting van draagbare uitrusting. Sodanige fasiliteite moet in 'n afsonderlike kamer wees of in 'n aangewese deel van die voorbereidings-, verwerkings- en verpakkingsgebiede waar daar genoeg warm en koue drinkbare water of versadigde stoom of skoon seewater onder toereikende druk is en waar daar behoorlike dreinerings is.

3.2.13 *Spesifieke vereistes vir visvaartuie.*

3.2.13.1 *Algemene oorwegings:* Visvaartuie moet vir die vinnige en doeltreffende hantering van garnale, langoestiene en krappe en vir maklike skoonmaak en ontsmetting ontwerp wees. Alle oppervlakke waarmee die produk in aanraking kan kom, moet ondeurlatend wees en, moet, indien dit prakties uitvoerbaar is, van geskikte korrosie-  
bestande materiaal gemaak wees en maklik skoongemaak kan word en mag geen uitsteeksels of ander  
eienskappe hê wat die produk kan beskadig as dit daarmee in aanraking kom nie.



Dektenks, penstaanders en skeiplanke moet van geskikte korrosiebestande materiaal gemaak wees. Die getal en hoogte daarvan moet sodanig wees dat daar voorkom word dat die vangs beweeg en plat gedruk word as gevolg van oormatige massa of die skip se beweging en moet sodanig wees dat dit die geraamde vangs kan hou. Dektenks moet klein wees. Indien dit prakties uitvoerbaar is, moet hout 'n oppervlakbedekking van geskikte korrosiebestande materiaal soos veselglas hê of so nie behandel wees om vogindringing te voorkom en dan met geskikte korrosiebestande verf of 'n ander beskermende dekmiddel geverf wees. Metaalwerk uitgesonderd vlekvy- of gegalvaniseerde staal of aluminium moet met korrosiebestande, nie-toksiese verf of 'n ander beskermende dekmiddel geverf wees.

- 3.2.13.2 *Inneem van seewater en wegdoen van afval:* Dekslange moet van skoon seewater onder toereikende druk voorsien word deur 'n pomp wat slegs vir skoon seewater gebruik word. Die inlaat vir seewater vir die skoonmaak en verkoeling van die produk moet so diep moontlik aan die een kant van die vaartuig geleë wees en die riool- en vuilwaterafvoerder en enjinverkoelingsuitlaat moet so vlak moontlik aan die teenoorgestelde kant van die vaartuig wees.

Die watertoevoerpype en vuilwaterafvoerpype vir die vaartuig se spoelklosette, handwasbakke en kombuisopwasbakke moet groot genoeg wees om spitslaste te dra, moet waterdig wees en mag nie deur ruimtes gaan waar die vangs voorberei, verwerk, verpak of bewaar word nie. Pype vir die toevoer van skoon seewater mag geen tussenverbindinge met die verkoelstelsel van die enjin of kondensator hê nie en die konstruksie moet sodanig wees dat enige moontlikheid van terugheweling van die kombuisopwasbakke of spoelklosette af voorkom word.

- 3.2.13.3 *Bewaarfasiliteite vir die produk:* Skeepsruime of tenks waarin garnale, langoestiene en krappe op ys bewaar word, moet in toereikende mate met geskikte materiaal geïsoleer wees. Enige pype, kettings, of leipype wat deur die ruim gaan, moet, indien moontlik, gelykvaks ingelaat wees of netjies in kaste ingesluit en geïsoleer wees.

Die voerings van skeepsruime en tenks moet heeltemal waterdig wees. Die isoleerlaag moet deur 'n voering van geskikte korrosiebestande metaalplaat of ander geskikte nie-toksiese materiaal beskerm wees en moet waterdige lasse hê.

Daar moet 'n doeltreffende dreineerstelsel wees wat die gesmelte water so vinnig soos dit akkumuleer na 'n opvangput kan afvoer. Gebiede waar die vangs voorberei, verwerk, verpak en bewaar word, moet deeglik van ghries, olie, brandstof, hitte, dampe, voedsel vir die bemanning, die enjinkamer en ander bronne van kontaminasie afgeskei wees.

Draagbare borde van geskikte korrosiebestande materiaal moet gebruik word om rakke en vertikale afskortings in die ruime waar die vangs gehou word, aan te bring. Borde vir rakke moet ontwerp wees om toereikende dreinerings moontlik te maak. Daar moet toereikende dreineerruimte tussen die laagste rakke of die "vals bodem", en die vloer van die ruim wees. Dié ruimte moet oop wees na 'n sentrale drein wat regstreeks in een of meer opvangputte of putte afvoer en wat so geleë is dat die ruim te alle tye doeltreffend gedreineer kan word.

Lenspompverbindinge met dié opvangputte moet growwemaas-filters hê.

- 3.2.13.4 *Seewater- en pekelbewaartenks.* In vaartuie waarin van 'n stelsel van verkoelde seewater of verkoelde pekel gebruik gemaak word om die vangs te verkil of te bewaar, moet alle tenks, hittewisselaars, pompe en bybehorende pype van geskikte korrosiebestande materiaal gemaak wees of daarmee bedek wees. Hulle moet so ontwerp wees dat hulle 'n toereikende verkoelingsvermoë het en maklik skoongemaak en ontsmet kan word. Die stelsel moet toereikend wees om die temperatuur van die vangs tussen  $-1^{\circ}\text{C}$  en  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  te hou. Doeltreffende middele om die koue vloeistof om die massa van die vangs te sirkuleer en suigskerms van toereikende sterkte moet voorsien word.
- 3.2.13.5 *Watervoorsiening:* Genoeg koue drinkbare water of skoon seewater onder toereikende druk moet op genoeg plekke oral op die visvaartuig beskikbaar wees. Op vaartuie wat ander verwerkingswerk benewens skoonmaak doen, moet warm water by 'n temperatuur van minstens  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$  vir gebruik beskikbaar wees. Indien dit prakties uitvoerbaar is, moet 'n aanneemlike sterilisasiestelsel (bv. blootstelling aan ultraviolet lig) voorsien word vir die behandeling van seewater wat by die verwerking van die vangs gebruik word.
- 3.2.13.6 *Fasiliteite vir die lewendige bewaring van krappe:* Tenks en putte wat vir die lewendige bewaring van krappe gebruik word, moet so geplaas, gemaak en belug wees, dat die oorlewing van die krappe verseker word en dat hulle teen beskadiging beskerm word.

### 3.3 UITRUSTING.

- 3.3.1 *Algemeen:* Alle installasies, uitrusting en gereedskap wat met die produk in aanraking kom, moet van geskikte korrosiebestande materiaal wees wat 'n aanneemlike plastiekbedekte oppervlak kan hê en moet verkieslik van vlekvrystaal wees. Hulle moet 'n higiëniese ontwerp hê en moet so gemaak wees dat dit die skoonmaak en sterilisering daarvan en van ruimtes daaronder vergemaklik. Indien nodig, soos in die geval van uitrusting wat nie *in situ* skoongemaak kan word nie, moet die uitrusting vir skoonmaak- en ontsmettingsdoeleindes uitmekaar-gemaal kan word.

Alle dele van vaste uitrusting of uitrusting wat nie maklik verskuif kan word nie, moet só ver van die mure en plafonne af aangebring wees dat daar toereikende toegang vir skoonmaak- en ondersoekdoeleindes is. Alle permanentgemonteerde uitrusting moet of hoog genoeg bo die vloer geïnstalleer wees om toegang vir skoonmaak- en ondersoekdoeleindes te verleen of heeltemal op die vloer verseël wees.



Uitrusting moet verkieslik nie in die vloer ingelaat wees nie, maar indien dit onvermydelik is, moet die uitrusting op aanneemlike wyse geïnstalleer wees. Versonke dele moet goed gedreineer wees. Koper, lood en legerings daarvan, uitgesonderd soldeersel, en ander metaalsoorte wat nadelig vir die gesondheid is, mag nie in die konstruksie van uitrusting gebruik word wat in enige stadium tydens vervaardiging met die rou materiaal of met die onbeskermdde produk in aanraking kom nie.

- 3.3.2 *Tafels*: Geen houttafels mag in voorbereidings-, verwerkings- en verpakkingsgebiede gebruik word nie. Rame moet van geskikte korrosiebestaande metaal of staal wees. Die blaaie van voorbereidings- en verpakkingstafels moet van geskikte korrosiebestaande metaal (verkieslik vlekvrystaal) of ander materiaal met soortgelyke oppervlakteienskappe wees. Hulle moet sover moontlik vir vinnige en doeltreffende dreineringsvoorsiening maak en moet maklik skoongemaak kan word en vry van barste en splete wees. Indien metaalblaaie by die rande gevou is, moet die vou so op doeltreffende wyse gesoldeer, gesweis of met 'n aanneemlike mastiekseëlmiddel verseël wees dat daar voorkom word dat organiese stof en vuiligheid in die gevoude deel indring.
- 3.3.3 *Snyplanke*: Maklik verwyderbare snyplanke met 'n higiëniese konstruksie, wat van aanneemlike ligkleurige materiaal, uitgesonderd hout, gemaak is en vir gebruik by voedsel geskik is, kan gebruik word.
- 3.3.4 *Gereedskap*: Rottangmandjies mag nie gebruik word nie. Messe, skoppe, harke en ander gereedskap mag nie handvatsels van hout of ander poreuse materiaal hê nie.
- 3.3.5 *Ontsmetting- en skoonmaakfasiliteite*: Ontsmettingsfasiliteite vir handskoene en messe moet op gerieflike en aanneemlike plekke beskikbaar wees. Skoonmaak- en ontsmettingsmiddels, warm en koue lopende water of versadigde stoom, waterslange, spuitkoppe, borsels, skrapers en ander uitrusting wat vir die skoonmaak van die visvaartuig, installasies, uitrusting en gereedskap nodig is, moet beskikbaar wees.
- 3.4 **VEREISTES VIR WERKNEMERS WAT BY DIE VOORBEREIDING, VERWERKING EN VERPAKKING VAN DIE PRODUK BETROKKE IS.**
- 3.4.1 *Gesondheid*.

(a) Voordat werknemers aangestel word moet hulle volgens 'n toepaslike mediese ondersoek geskik bevind word en moet daarna jaarliks herondersoek en medies geskik bevind word. By afwesigheid van meer as een dag weens siekte moet die werknemer, voordat hy weer begin werk, die aard van die siekte wat tot die afwesigheid gelei het, aanmeld by die beaampte verantwoordelik vir fabriekshigiëne, wat, indien hy dit nodig ag, die toepaslike stappe moet doen om mediese advies oor die werknemer se werkgeskiktheid in te win. 'n Gepaste mediese rekord moet van elke werknemer gehou word.

(b) Elke mediese sertifikaat wat deur 'n fabriekswerker ingedien word, moet ter insae beskikbaar wees vir die owerheid wat hierdie spesifikasie administreer.

(c) Geen persoon wat aan 'n aansteeklike siekte ly of 'n draer van sodanige siekte is, veral draers van *Salmonella*- of *Shigella*-organismes, of wat simptome toon van of ly aan maagdermontsteking of enterobakteriese infeksie of 'n siekte of toestand wat 'n afskeiding van liggaamsvloeistof van enige deel van die vel veroorsaak, mag toegelaat word om met die produk in aanraking te kom nie. Enige sodanige persoon moet hom onmiddellik by die fabrieksbestuur aanmeld.

(d) Geen persoon wat na wete aan 'n siekte ly wat dmv voedsel oorgedra kan word, mag toegelaat word om in enige deel van die fabriek te werk in 'n hoedanigheid waar daar 'n moontlikheid bestaan dat die persoon die produk met patogeniese organismes kan kontamineer nie.

(e) Werknemers wat van verlof terugkeer moet medies ondersoek word vir *Salmonella*, *Shigella* en *Vibrio* organismes.

(f) Geen persoon wat 'n snywond of besering het, mag toegelaat word om met die produk in aanraking te kom nie, tensy die snywond of besering op so 'n wyse behandel of verbind is dat die afskeiding van liggaamsvloeistof voorkom is en die wond en die verband so bedek is dat daar verseker word dat infeksie of kontaminasie van die produk nie moontlik is nie.

- 3.4.2 *Beskermdde klere*: Alle werknemers wat by die hantering, voorbereiding en verwerking van die produk tot en met die verpakkingstadium betrokke is, uitgesonderd werknemers wat in koelkamers werk, moet skoon, ligkleurige, beskermdde klere, waterdigte voorskote, waterdigte skoenbedekkings of stewels en skoon, wasbare of weggooitipe kopbedekkings wat hul hare bedek, dra. Wolmusse mag slegs in koelkamers gedra word. Oorpakke moet die werknemers se persoonlike klere heeltemal bedek. Moue mag nie tot onderkant die elmboë reik nie, tensy hulle deur plastiekoortrekmoue bedek is of in koelkamers gedra word.

Waterdigte beskermdde klere moet van plastiek- of rubbermateriaal wees.

Alle beskermdde klere moet van higiëniese ontwerp wees, mag geen buitesakke hê nie, moet heel gehou word en mag nie 'n bron van kontaminasie vir die produk wees nie. Beskermdde klere, uitgesonderd waterdigte voorskote, oortrekmoue en handskoene, mag nie in werkgebiede gebêre word nie; wanneer dit nie gebruik word nie, moet dit in kleedkamers gehou word en dit mag nie van die perseel af verwyder word nie, behalwe om in higiëniese toestande gewas te word. Na afloop van elke skof moet oorpakke en musse by 'n ontvangkamer ingehandig word om gewas te word en vars gewaste klere moet beskikbaar wees as werkers met die volgende skof begin.

Waterdigte voorskote, oortrekmoue en handskoene moet elke keer as dit afgehaal word en so dikwels as wat nodig is, skoongemaak word en moet tydens werkpouses en gedurende besoeke aan spoelklossette aan hake of penne by die uitgange van werkgebiede opgehang word. Waterdigte voorskote, oortrekmoue en handskoene, asook uitrusting wat by die voorbereiding, verwerking en verpakking van die produk gebruik word, mag nie uit die werkgebiede verwyder word nie, behalwe vir die herstel en skoonmaak daarvan in higiëniese toestande.

- 3.4.3 *Persoonlike higiëne:* Werknemers moet voordat hulle begin werk en na elke afwesigheid uit die voorbereidings-, verwerkings- of verpakingsgebied van die fabriek hul hande met warm water en 'n aanneemlike seep of detergentoplossing was en daarna in 'n aanneemlike ontsmettingsmiddel of in 'n mengsel van detergentoplossing en ontsmettingsmiddel doop en laastens in skoon, lopende water afspoel. Naellak of -verniss mag nie op die vingernaels gebruik word nie en naels moet kort en skoon gehou word. Werknemers wat rou materiaal of die onbeskermdes produk of albei hanteer, mag nie juweliersware dra nie. Die persoonlike besittings en die kos van werknemers mag nie in enige gebied kom waar die produk en die bestanddele daarvan en verpakkingsmateriaal hanteer of bewaar word nie. Houers wat by die voorbereiding, verwerking of verpakking van die produk gebruik word, mag nie vir enige ander doeleinde gebruik word nie. Die gebruik van kougom of enige vorm van tabak mag nie toegelaat word in die gebiede waar die produk of die bestanddele daarvan en verpakkingsmateriaal hanteer of bewaar word nie. Werknemers mag geen voedsel of drank in dié gebiede berei of verbruik nie. Spoeg mag nêrens op die fabriekperseel toegelaat word nie.
- 3.4.4 *Besoekers:* Enige persoon wat die voorbereidings-, verwerkings- of verpakingsgebiede van die fabriek tydens werkure besoek of binnegaan, moet al die toepaslike higiënevereistes nakom wanneer hy dié gebiede binnegaan en moet skoon, beskermende klere dra wat die fabriek moet verskaf.

### 3.5 VEREISTES VIR HIGIËNIESE WERK.

- 3.5.1 *Algemeen:* Met betrekking tot die hantering, vervoer, voorbereiding, verpakking, bevriesing en bewaring van die produk mag geen werksaamhede uitgevoer word of toestande bestaan wat nadelig vir die produk is nie. Rook van fabriekskoorstene mag nie toegelaat word om die fabrieksgebou binne te dring in hoeveelhede of op 'n wyse wat aanstootlik is, nadelig of gevaarlik vir die gesondheid is of in enige stadium van die voorbereiding van die produk kontaminasie kan veroorsaak nie. Voertuie wat uitlaatdampe afgee, mag nie gebruik word in enige gebied waar die onverpakte produk blootgestel is nie.
- 3.5.2 *Skoonmaak, ontsmetting en herstelwerk:* Die gebou, perseel, installasies, uitrusting, gereedskap en alle ander fisiese fasiliteite van die fabriek moet skoon en in 'n goeie toestand en netjies en higiënies gehou word. Die skoonmaak en ontsmetting van die voorbereidings-, verwerkings- en verpakingsgebiede van fabriek en alle hulpuitrusting en gereedskap moet op 'n gereelde grondslag georganiseer wees en deur opgeleide werknemers uitgevoer word. Tydens produksietydperke moet die vloere en afvoerkanale in die voorbereidings-, verwerkings- en verpakingsgebiede skoon gehou word deur dit gereeld te vee en met water af te spoel. Afval moet nie toegelaat word om in afvoerkanale op te hoop nie. Vloere en afvoerkanale moet so dikwels as wat nodig is en na afloop van elke dag se produksie deeglik skoongemaak word ten einde higiëniese toestande te handhaaf. Voetbaddens moet gereeld gedreineer en skoongemaak word en die ontsmettingsmiddel moet in 'n aktiewe toestand gehou word.

Die mure van die voorbereidings-, verwerkings- en verpakingsgebiede moet, waar nodig, onmiddellik na elke dag se werksaamhede deeglik gewas word en die kamers moet so stofvry moontlik gehou word. Elke keer as instandhoudings- of herstelwerk in produksiegebiede gedoen is, moet die gereedskap en die uitrusting wat vervang is, onmiddellik uit die produksiegebiede verwyder word en moet die uitrusting waaraan gewerk is, deeglik skoongemaak en ontsmet word.

In die gebiede waar die produk vervoer, voorberei, verwerk of verpak word, mag sweisherstelwerk slegs as noodmaatreël by onklaarraking en op so 'n wyse uitgevoer word dat die produk nie aan die sweisdampe blootgestel word nie.

Skoonmaak- en ontsmettingsmiddels en -uitrusting mag nie in 'n kamer bewaar word waar uitrusting vir die hantering van voedsel bewaar word nie en mag nooit met rou materiaal, die produkte of die houers of verpakings daarvan in aanraking kom nie.

Installasies, uitrusting en gereedskap moet voordat dit gebruik word, deeglik met 'n detergent of ander skoonmaakmiddel skoongemaak en indien toepaslik ontsmet word. 'n Oplossing wat beide detergent en ontsmettingsmiddel bevat, kan gebruik word.

Onmiddellik voordat daar met werksaamhede begin word, moet uitrusting so afgespoel word met water wat aan die vereistes van 3.2.11.3 voldoen, dat stof en, indien toepaslik, die ontsmettingsmiddel verwyder word.

Die voorbereidings- en verwerkingstelsels moet tydens elke produksie-onderbreking wat langer as 1 uur duur, afgespoel word en moet na afloop van elke skof en na afloop van elke dag se werksaamhede doeltreffende skoongemaak word. Hulle moet skoon wees as hulle weer gebruik word. Handskoene, messe en soortgelyke uitrustingsitems moet gedurende produksie-onderbrekings, na gebruik en wanneer sterilisasie ook al nodig is, deeglik skoongemaak word en dan met versadigde stoom, gechlloreerde water of met 'n ander aanneemlike ontsmettingsoplossing of volgens 'n ander aanneemlike ontsmettingsprosedure ontsmet word. Alle ontlaaistelsels by die kaai en vervoerstelsels na die fabriek, met inbegrip van hysers, moet voor sowel as na gebruik skoongemaak word. Tenks vir lewendige bewaring moet op soortgelyke wyse behandel word. As die fabriek in werking is, mag uitrusting en gereedskap nie uit die werkgebied verwyder word nie, behalwe vir herstelwerk, skoonmaak en vervanging.

- 3.5.3 *Schoonmaakdoeltreffendheid*: Die doeltreffendheid van 'n skoonmaak- en ontsmettingsproses in 3.5.2 gespesifiseer, moet sodanig wees dat, by monsters wat volgens 10.14.2 van minstens 15 verteenwoordigende gebiede, elke ongeveer 10 cm<sup>2</sup> groot, van die installasie, uitrusting en gereedskap geneem word, die persentasie skoonmaak- en ontsmettingsdoeltreffendheid in die monster, volgens 10.14.3 bepaal, sodanig is dat dit aanneemlik is as punte volgens die stelsel in 10.14.3.2 toegeken word.
- Doeltreffende maatreëls moet getref word om skimmelgroei te strem en stof, verf wat afskilfer en anders los of verwyderbare materiaal wat moontlik in voorbereidings-, verwerkings-, verpakkings- en bewaargebiede van mure, plafonne en oorhoofse strukture af op die produk kan val, te verwyder.
- 3.5.4 *Houers*: Houers wat heeltemal of gedeeltelik met rou materiaal of die produk gevul is, moet nie so opmekaar gestapel word dat die inhoud van 'n houer met die boom van die houer wat daarop gestapel is, in aanraking kan kom nie. Houers mag nie regstreeks op die vloer of teen die muur opgestapel word nie. Wanneer hulle verskuif word, moet hulle op doeltreffende wyse teen kontaminasie beskerm word.
- 3.5.5 *Toedraaimateriaal*: Toedraaimateriaal wat by verpakking gebruik word, moet in korrosiebestande houers met 'n higiëniese konstruksie gehou en uitgedeel word.
- 3.5.6 *Onderdele*: Onderdele vir masjinerie en ander items wat die produk kan kontamineer, moet weg van die voorbereidings- en verwerkings- en verpakkingsgebiede bewaar word.
- 3.5.7 *Vrieskamers, verkilkamers, koelkamers en uitrusting*: Vrieskamers, verkilkamers, koelkamers en uitrusting moet doeltreffend werk en moet 'n skoon en higiëniese toestand gehou word. Die temperatuur in koelkamers moet outomaties en deurlopend gemoniteer word en daar moet 'n rekord van die temperatuur gehou word en dit moet vir ondersoek beskikbaar wees. Produkte mag nie regstreeks op die vloer of teen mure opgestapel word nie. In produksielotvrieskamers, uitgesonderd plaat- of pekelbevriesingsfasiliteite, moet produkte so opgestapel word dat lugsirkulasie tussen pakkette nie belemmer word nie. Geen materiaal uitgesonderd die produk of produkbestanddele mag in vrieskamers en koelkamers bewaar word nie.
- 3.5.8 *Afvalverwydering*: Rommel, afval en oorloop moet op doeltreffende en higiëniese wyse uit die weg geruim word. Dit moet nie toegelaat word om op te hoop nie. Afvalkamers moet daaglik skoonmaak en ontsmet word.
- 3.5.9 *Plaagbeheer*: Alle geboue waarin rou materiaal, bestanddele en die produk bewaar word of waarin die produk hanteer, voorberei, verwerk of verpak word, moet vry van vlieë, knaagdiere en ander ongediertes gehou word.
- 3.5.10 *Die gebruik van plaagdoders*: Plaagdoders mag nie in die werkgebiede gebruik word terwyl voorbereiding, verwerking en verpakking aan die gang is nie en daar moet voorsorgmaatreëls getref word om te verseker dat uitrusting en werkoppervlakke vry van plaagdoderresidu's gehou word. Daar mag onder geen omstandighede toegelaat word dat plaagdoders met verpakkingsmateriaal, houers, rou materiaal of die produk in aanraking kom nie. Die kamer waarin plaagdoders bewaar word, moet gesluit gehou word en die materiaal daarin mag slegs hanteer word deur werknemers wat in die gebruik daarvan opgelei is.
- 3.5.11 *Diere*: Diere, met inbegrip van voëls, mag in geen deel van die fabriek toegelaat word nie.
- 3.5.12 *Werkzaamhede aan boord van visvaartuie*: Hantering, verwerking, verkilling, verpakking en bevriesing van die produk aan boord van die visvaartuig moet, indien dit prakties uitvoerbaar is, in dieselfde higiëniese toestand geskied wat vir die prosedures en praktyke in aanleë aan wal geld. Voordat 'n produk aan boord kom en tussen vangste moet die dekke, dektenks, penstaanders en skeiplanke en alle ander dekuitrusting wat met die produk in aanraking sal kom, met skoon seewater afgespuit en geskrop word om alle sigbare vuiligheid en afval te verwyder. Gedurende visvaarte moet die opvangput in die ruim van die vaartuig gereeld gedreineer word. Dooie eenhede van die vangs en organiese materiaal moet na elke vangs uit die visgerei en valle verwyder word. Alle gereedskap moet na afloop van die visvangs deeglik skoonmaak word.

Visvaartuie moet deeglik skoonmaak en ontsmet word onmiddellik nadat die vrag afgelaai is.

Indien lewendige krappe in tenks vol skoon seewater gehou word, moet die water belug en gesirkuleer word deur dit van die boom na die bokant van die tenk te pomp. Die waterwisselingstempo moet minstens vier maal per uur wees.

Indien verkoelde seewater gebruik word om produkte uitgesonderd lewendige krappe te hou of te verkil, mag slegs skoon seewater gebruik word en moet die water so dikwels moontlik vervang word om te voorkom dat kontaminerende materiaal ophoop.

### 3.6 DIE HANTERING, VOORBEREIDING, VERWERKING, VERPAKKING EN VERVOER VAN DIE PRODUK.

- 3.6.1 *Algemeen*: Van die tydstop dat die vangs aan boord kom en tydens voorbereiding, verwerking, verpakking, vervoer en bewaring, moet die produk teen hitte, regstreekse sonstrale, ryp, uitdroging deur wind en kontaminasie deur voëls, stof, olie, brandstof en skadelike dampe beskerm word.

Sodra die vangs aan boord gebring word, moet die produk van die nwevangs geskei en in skoon houers geplaas word. Die houers moet op 'n geskikte bedekte plek geplaas word en verkil gehou word by 'n temperatuur wat nooit 10 °C mag oorskry nie. Garnale en langoestiene, en krappe wat gekook gaan word, moet met skoon seewater gewas word. Krappe mag hoogstens 7 dae lank lewendig bewaar word.

- 3.6.2 *Garnale en langoestiene*: Die verwydering van die koppe van garnale en langoestiene moet, indien dit prakties uitvoerbaar is, op see geskied. Afgedopte garnale en langoestiene moet ondersoek word en enige oorblywende stukkies doppe, voelers, ingewande, kraakbeen en ander dele van die uitwendige skelet moet verwyder word. Die afgedopte vleis moet deeglik gewas word en onmiddellik verpak en snelbevries word.

Indien garnale en langoestiene ter see gekook word, moet dit met die minimum vertraging gedoen word. Gekookte garnale en langoestiene, hetsy afgedop of onafgedop, moet onmiddellik verkoel word sonder dat dit regstreeks met ys of smeltende yswater in aanraking kom en daarna verpak word en binne 1 uur na verpakking snelbevries word.

- 3.6.3 *Krappe*: Indien krappe nie lewendig aan wal gebring kan word nie, moet hulle verwerk word sodra hulle op die dek van die visvaartuig kom. Die krappe moet gewas word en of heel bevries word of hulle moet geslag word, die rugdoppe moet verwyder word, hulle moet in snitte gedeel word en die vleis moet, indien dit vereis word, uitgehaal word. Nadat hulle geslag is, moet enige oorblywende ingewande en kieuë verwyder word deur hulle te borsel en te was. Indien hulle op see bevries word, moet die snitte, dele en vleis van die krap gewas, halfgaar gekook en in water afgekoel word en dan in belugte houers verpak word en binne 1 uur na verpakking snelbevries word. Lopende, skoon seewater kan vir die was, halfgaarkook en verkoeling van die produk gebruik word, mits die seewater ver buite die hawegebied en in 'n onbesoedelde deel van die see ingeneem word.
- 3.6.4 *Ontdooiing en verdere verwerking*: Wanneer die bevriesde produk vir verdere verwerking ontdooi word, mag dit nie aan omgewingstemperatuur wat 18 °C oorskry blootgestel word nie. Ontdooiing moet so vinnig moontlik geskied en moet binne 20 uur afgehandel wees. Tensy daar onmiddellik na volledige ontdooiing met die verwerking en verpakking van die produk begin word, moet daar onmiddellik begin word om die ontdooide produk tot 0,5 °C te verkil en moet bevriesing 'n aanvang neem binne 8 uur nadat die ontdooiingsproses afgehandel is.
- 3.6.5 *Vervoer ter see*: Vir langafstandvervoer moet die vangs nie in oormatige groot houers gelaai word waarin dit beskadig kan raak nie. Indien krappe lewendig vervoer word, moet slegs gesonde krappe uitgesoek word. Lewendige krappe in sakke, kiste of hokke moet by 'n temperatuur van ongeveer 5 °C vervoer word. Krappe, snitte, -dele en -vleis wat ter see op ys gehou word, moet verkil word onmiddellik nadat die krappe geslag is en moet vir die duur van die vaart so naby moontlik by die temperatuur van smeltende ys gehou word (deur die ys aan te vul, indien nodig).
- 3.6.6 *Pad- en spoorvervoer*: Pad- en spoorvervoer van die produk mag slegs in toe, geïsoleerde of verkoelde voertuie geskied. Daar moet toereikende voorsorgmaatreëls getref word om fisiese beskadiging van die produk, bv as gevolg van druk of beweging tydens vervoer, te voorkom.

#### 4. VEREISTES VIR DIE PRODUK.

##### 4.1 TOESTAND VAN BESTANDELE.

- 4.1.1 *Algemeen*: Alle bestanddele en bymiddels wat gebruik word, moet binne bestek van en aan die vereistes voldoen van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Skoonheidsmiddels en Ontsmettingsmiddels, 1972 (Wet 54 van 1972), en enige regulasie wat daarkragtens uitgevaardig is. Alle bestanddele en bymiddels wat by die voorbereiding van die produk gebruik word, moet skoon, goed, van goeie kwaliteit en in elke opsig geskik vir menslike gebruik wees.
- 4.1.2 *Die produk voor bevriesing*: Garnale, langoestiene en krappe wat bevries gaan word, moet vry wees van agteruitgang en moet 'n kenmerkende vars voorkoms, kleur en reuk hê.
- 4.1.3 *Die bevrore produk*: By ontdooiing moet die bevrore produk skoon wees, 'n aantreklike, kenmerkende voorkoms hê en in elke opsig ongeskonde en vry van defekte wees. Byreuke en ander aanduidings van agteruitgang of van die gebruik van rou materiaal van minderwaardige kwaliteit mag nie aanwesig wees nie en die produk moet vry wees van vreemde stowwe, vreemde reuke en van verkleuring. Die geur van die gaar produk, hetsy rou of gekook verpak, moet normaal en tipies van die spesie wees. Die tekstuur van die gaar produk, hetsy rou of gekook verpak, moet stewig, veerkragtig en kenmerkend van die betrokke spesie wees.

##### 4.2 FISIESE VEREISTES.

- 4.2.1 *Netto massa*: Volgens onderskeidelik 8.1 en 8.2 bepaal, moet die netto massa van 'n bevrore produk en die netto massa van 'n geglaseerde produk aan die toepaslike vereiste van die Wet op Handelsmetrologie, 1973 (Wet 77 van 1973), voldoen.
- 4.2.2 *Garnaalgehalte van garnale wat in broodkrummels of beslag gedoopt is*: Volgens 8.3 bepaal, moet die garnaalgehalte van garnale wat in broodkrummels of beslag gedoopt is, meer as 50 % van die verklaarde netto massa van die inhoud van die pakket wees.
- 4.3 *CHEMIESE VEREISTES*: Volgens 9.1, 9.2 en 9.3 getoets, moet die produk aan die toepaslike vereistes van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Skoonheidsmiddels en Ontsmettingsmiddels, 1972, voldoen.
- 4.4 *MIKROBIOLOGIESE VEREISTES*: Volgens die metodes aangegee in kolom 4 van Tabel 1 getoets, moet die produk aan die vereistes in kolom 2 of 3, soos toepaslik voldoen.

**TABEL 1**  
**MIKROBIOLOGIESE VEREISTES**

1	2	3	4
Organismes	Gehalte per gram, maks*		Toetsmetode- onder- afdeling
	Gekookte produkte	Rou produkte	
Standaardplaattelling .....	20 000	1 000 000	10.6
Koliforme organismes .....	100	500	10.7
Fekale koliforme bakterieë .....	Nul	10	10.8
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> .....	Nul	10	10.9
<i>Salmonella</i> .....	Nul	Nul	10.10
<i>Shigella</i> .....	Nul	Nul	10.11
Patogeniese klostridia .....	Nul	Nul	10.12
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> .....	Nul	Nul	10.13
<i>V. parahaemolyticus</i> .....	Nul	Nul	10.13

\* Die produk moet ook voldoen aan al die ander toepaslike vereistes wat kragtens die geldende Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Skoonheidsmiddels en Ontsmettingsmiddels, 1972, voorgeskryf is.

#### 4.5 AANBIEDING.

4.5.1 *Garnale (steurgarnale)*: Garnale moet voorberei en verpak wees vir aanbieding in een van die volgende vorms:

- (a) *Heel*: Kopborsstuk (kop), dop en stertwaaiers ongeskonde.
- (b) *Koploos*: Kopborsstuk verwyder, dop en stertwaaiers ongeskonde.
- (c) *Koploos en ontderm*: Kopborsstuk verwyder, rug oopgesny en die aar verwyder, dop en stertwaaiers ongeskonde.
- (d) *Afgedop en ontderm (stertwaaiers ongeskonde)*: Kopborsstuk en derm verwyder en dop tot by die laaste segment verwyder, dws die dop op die laaste segment en die stertwaaiers moet aanwesig wees (waaierstertgarnale).
- (e) *Afgedop en ontderm (stertwaaiers verwyder)*: Soos in (d) hierbo, maar met die hele dop en die stertwaaiers ook verwyder.
- (f) *Garnale in broodkrummels of beslag*: Soos in (d) of (e) hierbo.
- (g) *Stukke*.
- (h) *Alle aanneemlike vorms van aanbieding*.

4.5.2 *Langoestiene*: Langoestiene moet voorberei en verpak wees vir aanbieding in een van die volgende vorms:

- (a) *Heel*: Kopborsstuk (kop), dop en stertwaaiers ongeskonde.
- (b) *Koploos*: Kopborsstuk verwyder, dop en stertwaaiers ongeskonde.
- (c) *Afgedop (stertwaaiers ongeskonde)*: Kopborsstuk verwyder en dop tot by die laaste segment verwyder, dws die dop op die laaste segment en die stertwaaiers moet aanwesig wees.
- (d) *Ander aanneemlike vorms van aanbieding*.

4.5.3 *Krappe*: Krappe moet voorberei en verpak wees vir aanbieding in een van die volgende vorms:

- (a) *Heel krap*.
- (b) *Krapsnitte*.
- (c) *Krapvleis*.
- (d) *Pootvleis*.
- (e) *Korrelvleis*.
- (f) *Ander aanneemlike vorms van aanbieding*.

#### 5. VERPAKKING, GLASERING, GRADERING, BEVRIESING EN BEWARING.

##### 5.1 VERPAKKINGSMATERIAAL EN HOUERS.

5.1.1 *Pakkette*: Tensy die produk geglaseer word, moet dit verpak word in materiaal met 'n lae vog- en suurstofdeurlatendheid. Verpakkingsmateriaal moet nuut, skoon, nie-toksies en inert wees en moet 'n lae waterdampdeurlatendheid hê. 'n Korrekte beskrywing van die produk moet op pakkette aangebring wees (kyk 6.1).

5.1.2 *Houers*: Slegs veselbord- of ander aanneemlike houers mag gebruik word. Die houers moet skoon en heel wees en moet netjies toegemaak en met draad of band vasgebind wees. Houthouers mag nie van groenhout gemaak wees nie en mag geen stof bevat wat skadelik vir die produk of nadelig vir die gesondheid is nie. Houers moet so toegemaak wees dat kontaminasie van die inhoud deur stof of ander vreemde stowwe voorkom word.

5.2 *GLASERING*: Die produk kan afsonderlik of in grootmaat geglaseer word. As die produk geglaseer word, moet die yslaag die produk heeltemal bedek om te verseker dat ontwatering en oksidasie tot die minimum beperk word. Die water wat vir glasering gebruik word, moet aan die vereistes vir drinkbare water (kyk 3.2.11.1) voldoen en die temperatuur daarvan mag nie 5 °C oorskry nie.

5.3 *GRADERING*: Die produk moet volgens massa gegradeer word en moet binne sodanige kategorieë val as wat aanneemlik en in ooreenstemming met handelsvereistes is. Indien toepaslik, moet die getal eenhede in ooreenstemming met die verklaring op die houer wees. By visuele ondersoek moet die eenhede in aanneemlike mate eenvormig van grootte wees. Die massa van elke eenheid, uitgesonderd die glaseersel in die geval van

geglaseerde produkte, moet sover doenlik in elke kategorie binne die massabestek val wat verkry word as die som van die verklaarde netto massa van die betrokke verpakkingseenheid deur die ooreenstemmende maksimum en minimum getal eenhede gedeel word.

5.4 BEVRIESING: Die produk moet binne een uur na verpakking aan die bevriesings- of die snelbevriesingsproses onderwerp word.

5.5 BEWARING: Die produk moet by 'n temperatuur wat nie  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  oorskry nie bewaar word en tot en met inbegrip van die finale verkooppunt by dié temperatuur gehou word. Indien die temperatuur van die produk te eniger tyd tydens bewaring bo dié temperatuur styg, moet dit vinnig afgebring word tot  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Indien dit bo  $-7^{\circ}\text{C}$  styg, moet die produk daarbenewens weer aangebied word vir ondersoek deur die owerheid wat hierdie spesifikasie administreer. In die koelkamer mag daar geen toestand heers of voorwerp of stof aanwesig wees wat die smaak of voorkoms van die bevrore produk in enige opsig kan aantast. Die produk moet weg van die vloer en mure bewaar word op so 'n wyse dat lugvloei nie belemmer word nie.

Die praktiese bewaarduur van die produkte in optimale hanterings-, voorbereidings-, verwerkings- en verpakkingstoestande word in tabel 2 aangegee. Enige produk wat langer as die toepaslike tydperk bewaar word, is onderhewig aan herondersoek na goeiddunke van die owerheid wat hierdie spesifikasie administreer.

**TABEL 2**  
**PRAKTIESE BEWAARDUUR**

1	2	3	4
Produk	Bewaarduur, maande		
	Bewaartemperatuur		
	$-18^{\circ}\text{C}$	$-25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$-35^{\circ}\text{C}$
Langoestiene en garnale.....	6	12	15
Langoestiene en garnale, vakuumpak .....	8	18	24
Krapvleis, rou .....	6	12	15
Heel krap, gekook .....	8	18	24
Heel krap, rou .....	6	12	15

6. MERKE.

6.1 MERKE OP PAKKETTE: Behalwe soos volgens 6.4 toegelaat, moet die volgende besonderhede leesbaar en onuitwisbaar en in ooreenstemming met 6.2 op elke pakket aangebring wees in druk wat so groot en so uiteengesit is soos voorgeskryf in die regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Skoonheidsmiddels en Ontsmettingsmiddels, 1972, en die Wet op Handelsmetrologie, 1973:

- Die naam en volledige straatadres van die fabrikant, produsent, eienaar of beherende maatskappy of, in die geval van houers wat vir 'n ander persoon of organisasie verpak is, die naam en volledige straatadres van dié persoon of organisasie;
- 'n juiste beskrywing van die produk, met inbegrip van die naam van die produk en die vorm waarin die inhoud aangebied word. Hierbenewens, indien die persoon of organisasie in (a) hierbo genoem aldus verlang, in die geval van 'n snelbevrore produk (kyk 2.1), die woorde "Snelbevrore". Die naam of aanwysing wat by die etikettering van die produk gebruik word, mag nie misleidend wees nie. Die voorbereidingsmetode en die vorm waarin die inhoud aangebied word, moet in ooreenstemming met die beskrywing op die etiket of verpakking wees. Indien toepaslik, moet die beskrywing in ooreenstemming wees met die toepaslike beskrywing in 4.5 aangegee;
- indien toepaslik, 'n lys van die bestanddele in dalende inhoudvolgorde;
- 'n verklaring dat die produk gekook of rou is, soos toepaslik, en bewaaraanwysings, soos volg aangegee:
 

Rou — Hou bevrore  
Halfgaargekook — Hou bevrore  
Gekook — Hou bevrore
- in die geval van produkte wat vir verkoop in die Republiek en Suidwes-Afrika bedoel is, die netto massa van die inhoud;
- die land van oorsprong;
- indien toepaslik, gebruiksaanwysings;
- enige etikettering wat spesifiek volgens regulasie vereis word;
- die datum van vervaardiging en die identiteit van die fabriek waarin die produk verpak is. Die gebruik van 'n kode is toelaatbaar mits die verklaring van die kode aan die owerheid wat hierdie spesifikasie administreer, verstrekkend word.

**6.2 ETIKETTE.**

6.2.1 Die besonderhede wat volgens 6.1 vereis word, moet op die pakket of op die buite-omhulsel wat die pakket bedek of op 'n etiket van aanneemlike materiaal wat aan die pakket bevestig is of, in die geval van 'n meesterkarton, in die karton ingesluit is, gedruk wees.

6.2.2 Etikette op pakkette moet skoon en netjies wees en stewig bevestig wees. Hulle mag nie bo-oor ander etikette of oor woorde wat regstreeks op die pakkette gedruk is, aangebring wees nie. Hulle mag deur geen ander persoon as die fabrikant of sy gemagtigde agent aangebring word nie.

6.2.3 Etikette en seëkleefmiddels wat in die bewaartoeëande van die verpakte produk aan verswakking onderhewig is, mag nie gebruik word nie.

6.3 **MERKE OP HOUERS:** Houers moet skoon, netjies en heel wees en die getal pakkette daarin en die grootte of netto massa van die pakkette, asook die besonderhede volgens 6.1(a) en (b) vereis, moet op elke houer (karton, doos, ens.) gedruk of gesjabloneer wees, behalwe dat die straatadres van die fabrikant nie volledig hoef te wees nie, maar voldoende vir identifiseringsdoeleindes moet wees. Die voorbereidingsmetode hoef nie op die pakket aangegee te word nie.

Die datum van verpakking en die produksielotnommer (indien toepaslik) moet op die houer of op 'n etiket wat stewig aan die houer bevestig is of op 'n verpakkingstrokie wat in die houer geplaas is, gestempel of op 'n ander wyse onuitwisbaar aangebring wees.

'n Kode kan vir die verpakingsdatum gebruik word, mits die verklaring aan die owerheid wat hierdie spesifikasie administreer, verstreë word.

6.4 **MERKE OP HOUERS VIR UITVOER:** Houers vir uitvoer na ander lande moet volgens die vereistes van die invoerland gemerk wees en kan anders gemerk wees as in 6.1 en 6.3 vereis, mits daar nie gepoog word om 'n vals voorstelling van die inhoud te gee nie.

**7. AFLEWERING EN ONDERSOEK.**

7.1 **ALGEMEEN.** Die vereistes van 7.2 en 7.3 is onderworpe aan die vereistes van toepaslike statutêre wette en regulasies.

**7.2 AFLEWERING.**

7.2.1 *Algemeen:* Die aflewering van bevrore produkte moet in higiëniese toestande geskied.

7.2.2 *Afwering vir uitvoer:* Die bevrore produk vir uitvoer moet by 'n temperatuur wat nie  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  oorskry nie van die fabriek na die verkoelingsdepot vervoer word en in die vaartuig waarin dit vervoer gaan word se koelkamers afgelewer word. Indien die temperatuur van die produk te eniger tyd gedurende sodanige vervoer  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  oorskry, moet die produk so gou moontlik tot die vereiste temperatuur teruggebring word. Die produk moet herondersoek word indien die temperatuur  $-7^{\circ}\text{C}$  oorskry het.

7.2.3 *Afwering vir plaaslike verkoop:* Die bevrore produk vir plaaslike verspreiding moet in verkoelde of geïsoleerde vragwaens van die fabriek of verkoelingsdepot na die kleinhandelsplek vervoer word. Die temperatuur van die produk mag nie tydens plaaslike vervoer  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  oorskry nie, behalwe by die buiteoppervlakke van 'n stapel. Verkoelde vragwaens moet minstens een termometer hê wat so aangebring is dat dit van buite afgelees kan word.

7.3 **ONDERSOEK VIR UITVOER:** Indien daar rede tot twyfel oor die temperatuurgeskiedenis of kwaliteit van die bevrore produk bestaan, moet dit vir ondersoek aangebied word by die verkoelingsdepot vanwaar dit vir uitvoer verskep sal word. Kennis van voorneme om uit te voer, moet vroegtydig voor die verwagte datum van verskeping gegee word. Produkte wat nie vir uitvoer aangeneem word nie, moet eenkant gehou en duidelik geïdentifiseer word as dit saam met produkte wat vir uitvoer goedgekeur is, in koelkamers gehou word. Die bevrore produk moet op die plek van verskeping vir herondersoek aangebied word indien daar twyfel oor die temperatuurgeskiedenis daarvan ontstaan terwyl dit op verskeping wag.

**8. METODES VIR FISIESE ONDERSOEK.****8.1. BEPALING VAN DIE NETTO MASSA VAN 'N BEVRORE PRODUK (UITGESONDERD HEEL KRAP).**

8.1.1 Verwyder, onmiddellik nadat die pakket uit die koelkamer gehaal is, alle ys wat aan die buitekant van die pakket kleef en bepaal die bruto massa van die onoorgemaakte pakket.

8.1.2 Maak die pakket oop en haal die inhoud uit. Was, droog en weeg die verpakingsmateriaal. Teken die verskil tussen die bruto massa (kyk 8.1.1) en die massa van die verpakingsmateriaal as die netto massa van die bevrore produk aan.

**8.2. BEPALING VAN DIE NETTO MASSA VAN 'N GEGLASEERDE PRODUK.**

8.2.1 Haal die produk uit die pakket onmiddellik nadat dit uit die koelkamer gehaal is.

(a) Plaas die inhoud in die geval van 'n rou produk in 'n houer waarin vars drinkbare water by kamertemperatuur van onder af ingelaat word teen 'n vloeiempo van ongeveer 25 l/min.

(b) Plaas die produk in die geval van 'n gaar produk in 'n houer wat 'n hoeveelheid vars drinkbare water, by 'n temperatuur van  $27^{\circ}\text{C}$ , gelyk aan agt maal die verklaarde massa van die produk bevat. Laat die produk in die water totdat al die ys gesmelt het. Indien die produk blokbevries is, draai die blok 'n paar maal tydens ontdooiing om. Bepaal die tydstop waarop ontdooiing afgehandel is, deur die blok versigtig uitmekaar te druk.



8.2.2	Weeg 'n skoon, droë sif met 'n nominale openinggrootte van 2,8 mm en 'n diameter van—	
8.2.3	(a) 200 mm, indien die massa van die totale inhoud van die pakket nie 500 g oorskry nie; of (b) 300 mm, indien die massa van die totale inhoud van die pakket meer as 500 g is. As al die glaseersels wat gesien of gevoel kan word, verwyder is en die eenhede maklik kan word, gooi die inhoud van die houër [kyk 8.2.1(a) of (b), soos toepaslik] in die geweegde sif. Hou die sif teen 'n hoek van ongeveer 20° en laat dit presies 2 minute lank dreineer. Weeg die sif wat die gedreineerde produk bevat. Trek die massa van die sif van die waarde af en teken die resultaat as die netto massa van die geglaseerde produk aan.	8.2.4
8.3	BEPALING VAN DIE GARNALEWAT IN BROODKRUMMELS OF BE-SLAG GEDOOP IS: Bepaal die massa ( $m_0$ ) van die inhoud van die pakket terwyl dit nog hardbevore is. Plaas elke eenheid in die pakket in 'n waterbad wat by 47–49 °C gehou word en laat die eenhede in die water totdat al die broodkrummels of beslag (soos toepaslik) sag word en maklik met 'n rondpuntspatel met 'n lem van 100 mm of met 'n tafelmess van die nog bevrore garnale afgehaal kan word. OPM: Dit mag nodig wees om verskeie voorlopige toetse te doen om die optimale indompeltijd vir die verwydering van die broodkrummels of beslag van die eenhede in 'n pakket te bepaal. Haal die eenhede uit die bad en druk hulle ligies met papierhanddoeke droog. Skraap die broodkrummels of beslag met die spatel van die garnale af. Indien dit moeilik is om die laag van 'n eenheid af te haal, dompel die eenheid weer tot 5 sekondes lank in die waterbad en verwyder die res van die laag. OPM: Die maksimum toegepaste indompeltijd in die water is 15 sekondes. Bepaal die massa ( $m_1$ ) van al die eenhede waarvan die broodkrummels of beslag verwyder is en bereken die persentasie garnale in die pakket aan die hand van die volgende formule:	
$\text{Garnale in pakket, \% (m/m)} = \frac{m_1}{m_0} \times 100$		
9.	METODES VIR CHEMIESE ONTLEDING.	
9.1	BEPALING VAN ASKORBIENSURGEHALTE.	
9.1.1	Reagense.	

(a) Glasgedistilleerde water.

(b) Ekstraherooplossing van metafosforuur ( $\text{HPO}_3$ ) en asynsuur. Los, deur dit te skud, 15 g  $\text{HPO}_3$ -korrels of pas verpoederde  $\text{HPO}_3$ -stokkies in 40 ml asynsuur (d by 25 °C = 1,05) en 200 ml van die water op en filtreer vinnig deur 'n papierregter in 'n bottel met 'n glasprop.  
OPM:  $\text{HPO}_3$  hidroliseer geleidelik tot ortofosforuur ( $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ ), maar as dit in 'n koelkas bewaar word, bly die oplossing 7–10 dae lank bevreëgend.

(c) Askorbiensuurstandaardoplossing, 1 mg/ml. Weeg noukeurig 50 mg askorbiensuur uit wat in 'n desikkator weg van direkte sonlig bewaar is en plaas dit kwantitatief in 'n 50-ml-volumetriese fles oor en verdun tot by die volumemerk.  
OPM: Berei 'n vars oplossing onmiddellik voor elke stel toetse.

(d) Indofenolstandaardoplossing.

(1) Los 50 mg van die natrumsout van 2,6-dichloorteenol (indofenol) (indofenol) wat weg van direkte sonlig in 'n desikkator oor natronkalk bewaar is, in 50 ml water op wat 42 mg natrumbikarbonaat bevat. Skud heftig en plaas dit, as die sout opgelos is kwantitatief in 'n 200-ml-volumetriese fles oor en verdun tot by die volumemerk met water. Filtreer deur 'n papierregter in 'n amberkleurige bottel met 'n glasprop. Hou toegeprop, weg van direkte sonlig, en bewaar in 'n koelkas.  
OPM: Ontbindingsprodukte wat die omslagpunt onduidelik maak, kom in sekere produkstlette droë indofenol voor en ontwikkel ook mettertyd in bogenoemde standaardoplossing. Toets die indofenoloplossing onmiddellik na bereiding en met tussenpose van een week soos volg:  
Voeg 5,0 ml van die ekstraherooplossing [kyk (b) hierbo] wat 'n oormaat askorbiensuur bevat by 15 ml van die indofenol-oplossing. Indien die gereedgemaakte oplossing nie bykans kleurloos is nie, gooi die ou indofenoloplossing weg, berei 'n vars standaardoplossing en toets weer. Indien die soliede indofenol foutief is, verkry 'n nuwe voorraad.

(2) Plaas drie 2,3-ml-deelvolumes van die askorbiensuur-standaardoplossing oor in elk van drie 50-ml-Erlenmeyerflesse wat 5,0 ml van die ekstraherooplossing [kyk (b) hierbo] bevat. Filtreer vinnig met die indofenolstandaardoplossing uit 'n 50-ml-buret totdat 'n ligte maar duidelike roospieken kleur minstens 5 sekondes lank voorkom. (Elke titrasie verg gewoonlik 15 ml indofenoloplossing en titers moet binne 0,1 ml ooreenstem.) Filtreer op dieselfde wyse drie kontroleoplossings wat elk bestaan uit 7,0 ml van die ekstraherooplossing plus 'n volume water wat ongeveer gelyk is aan die volume indofenoloplossing wat by die titring van die askorbiensuuroplossing gebruik is en bepaal die gemiddelde kontroleliter (gewoonlik ongeveer 0,1 ml). Korregeer die standaardiseringsliter deur die gemiddelde kontroleliter van elk af te trek en bereken die ekwivalente askorbiensuur, in milligram, van 1,0 ml van die indofenolstandaardoplossing. Standaardiseer die indofenoloplossing daaglik teen 'n vars bereide askorbiensuurstandaardoplossing.



9.1.2 *Bereiding van toetsoplossing van die monster:* Snipper die monster fyn en plaas 'n gepaste hoeveelheid, waarvan die massa noukeurig bepaal is, in 'n vermenger. Voeg 'n gepaste volume van die ekstraheeroplossing by en meng liggies totdat 'n eenvormige suspensie verkry is. Verdun met die ekstraheeroplossing tot 'n bepaalde volume  $V_2$ , in milliliter, en meng deeglik.

9.1.3 *Prosedure:* Titreer drie deelvolumes van die toetsoplossing, wat elk ongeveer 2 mg askorbiensuur bevat, met die indofenolstandaardoplossing en voer drie kontrolebepalings soos in 9.1.1(d)(2) uit.

OPM: Indien die deelvolumes van die toetsoplossing kleiner as 7 ml is, voeg in elke geval voor titrering genoeg van die ekstraheeroplossing by om die finale folume op 7 ml te bring.

9.1.4 *Berekening:* Bereken die askorbiensuurgehalte van die produk, in milligram per kilogram, soos volg:

$$\text{Askorbiensuurgehalte, mg/kg} = (V - V_1) \times \frac{m}{m_1} \times \frac{V_2}{V_3} \times 10^3$$

waar  $V$  = gemiddelde monstertiter, ml

$V_1$  = gemiddelde kontroletiter, ml

$m$  = milligram askorbiensuur ekwivalent aan 1,0 ml indofenolstandaardoplossing

$m_1$  = massa van monster in volume  $V_2$  van die toetsoplossing, g

$V_2$  = volume van die toetsoplossing (kyk 9.1.2), ml

$V_3$  = deelvolumen van die toetsoplossing wat getitreer is, ml

## 9.2 BEPALING VAN KWIKGEHALTE.

### 9.2.1 Apparaat.

(a) 'n Atoomabsorpsiespektrofotometer met 'n kwikholkatodelamp toegerus.

(b) 'n Kouedampabsorpsiesel wat in plaas van die brander van die spektrofotometer aangebring is (kyk Fig. 1).

(c) 'n Reaksiefles. 'n 250-ml-Erlenmeyerfles of kookfles met 'n plat boom en 'n slypglasnek, wat bo 'n magnetiese roerder aangebring is.

(d) 'n Diafragma pomp.

(e) 'n Elektriese lamp met 'n 60-W-gloeilamp, wat bo die absorpsiebuis aangebring is om kondensasie te voorkom.

### 9.2.2 Reagense.

(a) Soutsuur, gekonsentreer ( $d$  by  $25^\circ/25^\circ\text{C} = 1,19$ ).

(b) Salpetersuur, gekonsentreer ( $d$  by  $25^\circ/25^\circ\text{C} = 1,42$ ).

(c) Swaelsuur, gekonsentreer ( $d$  by  $25^\circ/25^\circ\text{C} = 1,84$ ).

(d) Verdunsuurooplossing. 'n Wateroplossing wat 100 ml van die salpetersuur en 50 ml van die swaelsuur per liter bevat.

(e) Verdunde soutsuurooplossing. Voeg 1 volume van die gekonsentreerde soutsuur by 9 volumes water.

(f) Tin(II)chloriedoplossing. Los 20 g kristallyne tin(II)-chloried ( $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) in 10 ml van die gekonsentreerde soutsuur op deur dit te verwarm en vul tot ongeveer 100 ml met water aan. Verwyder spoorhoeveelhede kwik deur stikstof 10 minute lank deur die oplossing te borrel.

(g) Kwikstandaardoplossings.

(1) Voorraadoplossing, 1 000 mg/l. Los 1,354 g kwikchloried in die verdunde soutsuur op en vul tot 1 l aan met die verdunde soutsuur. Hierdie oplossing bly minstens een jaar lank stabiel.

(2) Werkstandaardoplossing, 5 mg/l. Verdun 1 ml van die voorraadoplossing tot 200 ml met die verdunde soutsuur. Hierdie oplossing moet daaglik berei word.

9.2.3 *Bereiding van monster:* Laat die produk in die verpakking ontdooi en maal dan die eetbare deel twee maal in 'n vleismeul. Meng die gemaalde monster deeglik met gebruik van 'n vysel en stamper. Plaas 'n gepaste hoeveelheid van die gemaalde monster oor in 'n houër met 'n deksel of skroefdop wat styf toegemaak kan word. Bewaar in 'n koelkas totdat die toetse uitgevoer word.

### 9.2.4 Prosedure.

(a) Plaas ongeveer 5 g van die bereide monster in 'n geweegde 250-ml-Erlenmeyerfles oor. Maak seker dat die toetseksemplaar op die boom van die fles geplaas word en dat daar nie van die eksemplaar aan die nek van die fles bly kleef nie. Bepaal die massa van die eksemplaar en fles en teken die massa van die toetseksemplaar aan.

(b) Voeg 10 ml van die gekonsentreerde salpetersuur, 5 ml van die gekonsentreerde swaelsuur en dan 2 ml van die gekonsentreerde soutsuur by die inhoud van die fles. Bedek die fles met 'n geskikte spatweerder en, as die aanvanklike reaksie bedaar, plaas die fles 40 minute lank op 'n kokende waterbad. Haal die fles van die waterbad af, laat dit afkoel en plaas die inhoud van die fles kwantitatief in 'n 100-ml-volumetriese fles oor en vul tot by die merk aan met water.

(c) Skakel die elektriese verhittingslamp en die kwikholkatodelamp aan en laat die instrument toe om volledige ewewig by 'n golflengtestelling van 253,7 nm te bereik. Pipetteer 20 ml van die 100-ml-toetsoplossing [kyk (b) hierbo] in die reaksiefles.

Gebruik teflonbuis om die absorpsiesel, die reaksiefles en die diafragmapomp in serie in 'n geslote stelsel te verbind (kyk Fig. 1). Beperk verdunning van die kwikdamp tot die minimum deur gebruik te maak van buise met die kleinste moontlike diameter en lengte.

Maak seker dat die afstand tussen die onderpunt van die inlaatbuis en die oppervlak van die toetsoplossing in die reaksiefles minstens 10 mm is. Skakel die magnetiese roerder en die diafragmapomp aan. Stel die absorpsieaflesing op die spektrofotometer op nul. Skakel die roerder en die romp af. Diskonnekteer die fles en voeg 3 ml van die tin(II)chloriedoplossing by die toetsoplossing, verbind onmiddellik weer die fles, skakel die magnetiese roerder aan en laat dit een minuut lank roer en skakel dan die diafragmapomp aan. Teken die absorpsieaflesing aan sodra dit stabiliseer. Laat die kwikdamp uit die geslote stelsel deur die reaksiefles oop te maak.

(d) Verdun volumes van 0,1, 0,2, 0,4, 0,6 en 0,8 ml van die werkstandaardoplossing tot 100 ml met die verdunsooplossing en herhaal die prosedure in (c) hierbo met elk van dié oplossings. Teken 'n kwikstandaardkalibreergrafiek aan die hand van die absorpsiewaardes. Bepaal die kwikgehalte van die deelvolumen van die toetsoplossing aan die hand van die standaard kalibreergrafiek.

9.2.5 *Berekening:* Bereken die kwikgehalte van die produk, in milligram per kilogram, soos volg:

$$\text{Kwikgehalte, mg/kg} = \frac{m \times 5}{m_1}$$

Waar  $m$  = massa van die kwik in die verteerde 20-ml-monster, g

$m_1$  = massa van die toetseksimplaar, g

### 9.3 BEPALING VAN SWAELDIOKSIEDGEHALTE.

#### 9.3.1 *Apparaat.*

(a) 'n pH-meter.

(b) *Distilleerapparaat* (kyk Fig. 2). 'n Distilleerfles A met 'n ronde boom en 'n inhoudsvermoë van 1 l en met drie parallelle nekke. 'n 100-ml-druptregter G is in die middelste nek aangebring en 'n stroomleweringsbuis B is deur een van die synekke aangebring en strek tot onder die vloeistofvlak in distilleerfles A. Die ander synek is deur middel van 'n spatkop C met die sok aan die bopunt van 'n vertikaal gemonteerde dubbeloppervlak-kondensator D verbind. 'n Ontvangerpasstuk E is met die keël aan die onderpunt van die kondensator verbind en strek tot enkele millimeter bo die boom van 'n 250-ml-Erlenmeyerfles F.

#### 9.3.2 *Reagense.*

(a) *Stoom.* 'n Gerieflike bron van stoom.

(b) *Soutsuur,* gekonsentreer ( $d$  by  $25^\circ/25^\circ\text{C} = 1,19$ ).

(c) *Waterstofperoksied.* 'n 3-(V/V)-oplossing wat met die pH-meter tot 'n pH-waarde van 4,0 aangesuiwer is.

(d) *Standaardnatriumhidroksiedoplossing,*  $c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,1 \text{ mol/l}$ .

9.3.3 *Prosedure:* Gooi 25 ml van die waterstofperoksiedoplossing saam met 25 ml water in ontvanger F. Gooi 200 g van die toetsmonster, berei soos in 9.2.3 beskryf en noukeurig geweeg en ongeveer 200 ml water deur die middelste nek in distilleerfles A en bring weer die ontvangerpasstuk en die druptregter G aan. Gooi 20 ml van die soutsuur deur die regter in fles A en maak die afsluitkraan van die regter toe. Verhit die mengsel in die fles tot kookpunt, verlaag die angewende hitte en stuur stoom deur die mengsel totdat ongeveer 100 ml van die distillaat in ontvanger F opgevang is. Staak die verhitting, maak die afsluitkraan van die druptregter oop, haal ontvanger F onder die ontvangerpasstuk E uit, spoel die onderpunt van die passtuk af en vang die spoelsels in die ontvanger op. Titreer die oplossing in ontvanger F by kamertemperatuur met die natriumhidroksiedoplossing tot 'n pH-waarde van 6,0 met die pH-meter bepaal.

9.3.4 *Berekening:* Bereken die swaeldioksiedgehalte van die produk, in milligram per kilogram, soos volg:

$$\text{Swaeldioksiedgehalte, mg/kg} = \frac{V \times 1\,000}{m \times 3,2}$$

Waar  $V$  = volume van die standaardnatriumhidroksiedoplossing wat vir titrering gebruik is, ml

$m$  = massa van die toetsmonster wat geneem is, g

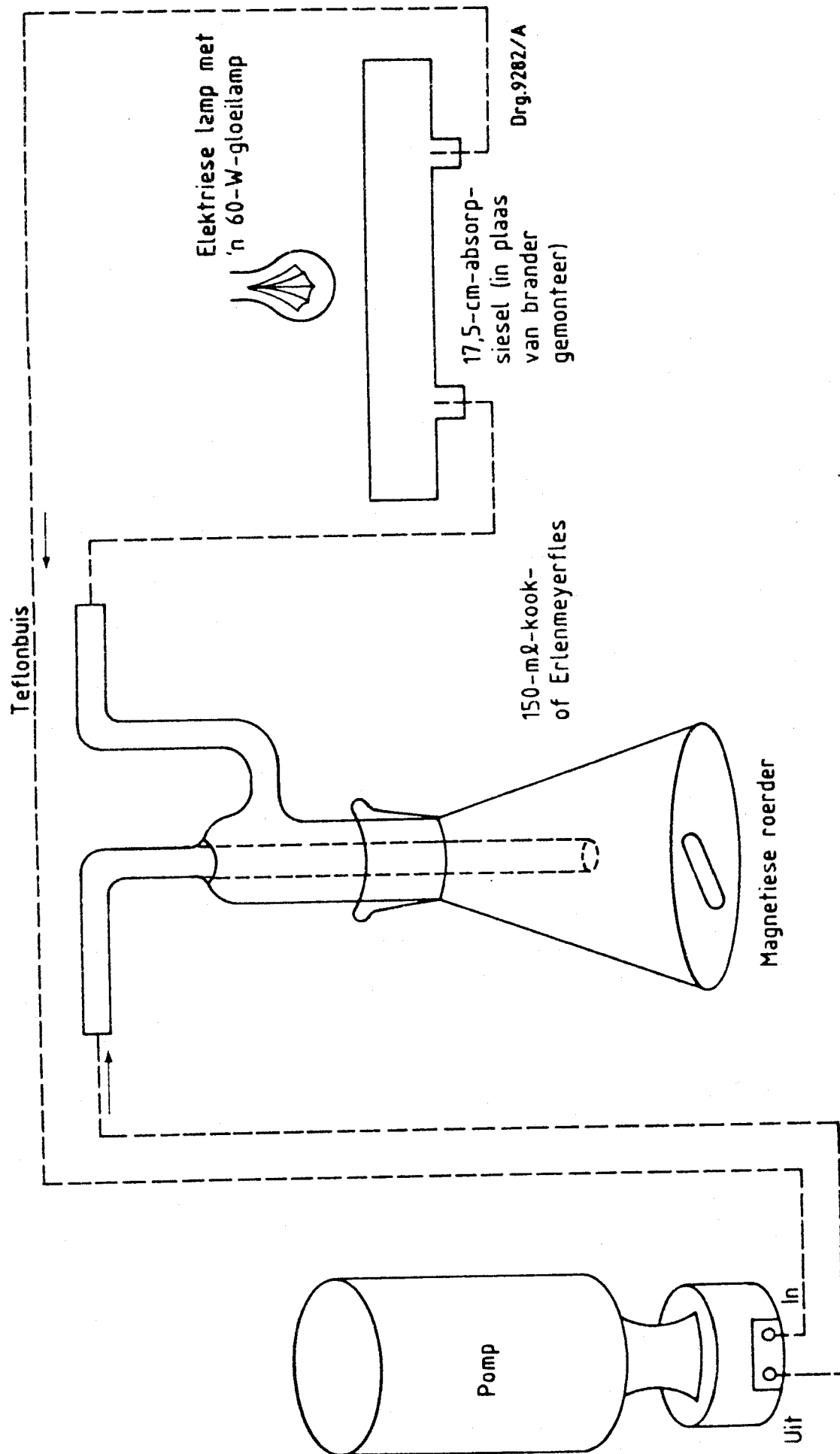


Fig 1 - Apparaat vir die Bepaling van Kwikgehalte

## 10. METODES VIR MIKROBIOLOGIESE ONDERSOEK

10.1 ALGEMEEN: Aseptiese tegnieke moet deurgaans in die ondersoek gevolg word.

## 10.2 LABORATORIUMWARE

10.2.1 *Algemeen*: Maak seker dat alle glasware wat gebruik word, teen herhaalde hittesterilisering bestand is en dat die glas vry is van stremstowwe soos swaarmetale en vry alkali. Borosilikaatglas met 'n uitsettingskoëffisiënt van minder as  $6 \times 10^{-6}$  word aanbeveel.10.2.2 *Bottels (universeel)*: Bottels met standaardskroefdoppe van plastiek of metaal en met 'n nominale inhoudsvermoë van—

- (a) 30 ml,
- (b) 100 ml,
- (c) 250 ml,
- (d) 500 ml,
- (e) 1 000 ml.

10.2.3 *Kweekbuis*: Liplose silindriese buise met halfronde ente, 'n nominale wanddikte van 1,5 mm en van die volgende groottes:

<i>Diameter, mm</i>	<i>Lengte, mm</i>
16	160
20	200

Prop die buise toe met watterproppe of met proppe van skuimrubber wat vir gebruik in 'n outoklaaf geskik is, of gebruik skroefdobuise met dieselfde afmetings.

10.2.4 *Gegradueerde pipette*: Totaleleweringspipette wat slegs vir bakteriologiese doeleindes bedoel is, waarvan die uitvloeioopening 'n diameter van 2–3 mm het en wat in eenhede van 0,1 ml gegradueer is in groottes met 'n lewering van 1,0 ml, 5,0 ml en 10 ml.10.2.5 *Petribakkies*: Petribakkies van glas of benatbare polistireen, van die volgende groottes:

<i>Diameter, mm</i>	<i>Hoogte, mm</i>
90	15
100	20
150	20

10.2.6 *Volumetriese silinders*: Gegradueerde meetsilinders met of sonder proppe en met 'n inhoudsvermoë van 5 ml, 10 ml, 100 ml en 1 000 ml.10.2.7 *Monsterbottels*: Bottels waarvan die bek 'n diameter van 40–60 mm het, met uitruilbare slypglas- of plastiekproppe of gevoerde metaalsluitdoppe en met 'n inhoudsvermoë van 250–300 ml, 'n diameter van 70–80 mm en 'n hoogte van 120–150 mm.10.2.8 *Kweekflesse*: Flesse of bottels met standaardsluitdoppe van gevoerde metaal of plastiek soortgelyk aan dié in 10.2.2 en 10.2.7 beskryf, maar met gate met 'n diameter van 12–15 mm in die sluitdoppe geboor wat met watter of bakterievangfilters toegestop kan word.10.2.9 *Reagensbottels*: Bottels met 'n inhoudsvermoë van 50 ml en 100 ml en met polipropileen- of ander plastiekproppe waarvan die ontwerp sodanig is dat dit gebruik kan word om druppels van die reagens te lewer.10.2.10 *Klein proefbuis*: Liplose silindriese buise met halfronde ente, 'n nominale wanddikte van 0,5 mm en 'n diameter van 6–7 mm, 'n lengte van 100 mm en 'n inhoudsvermoë van 2,5–3,0 ml. Hierdie buise kan ook as lang Durham-buise gebruik word.10.2.11 *Durham-buise*: Buise soos in 10.2.10 beskryf, maar met 'n lengte van 35–45 mm en 'n inhoudsvermoë van 0,9–1,3 ml.

## 10.3 UITRUSTING.

10.3.1 *Outoklaaf*: 'n Drukhouer wat stoom kan lewer of met 'n sentrale stoombron verbind is, wat 'n druk van 300 kPa kan weerstaan en wat 'n temperatuur van  $121 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  kan bereik binne 10 minute nadat daar met die steriliseersiklus begin is.10.3.2 *Inkubators en waterbaddens*: Inkubators en waterbaddens wat termostaties beheerde verhitings- en verkoelingsstoestelle het en wat so van sirkuleermiddele voorsien is dat die temperatuur van die totale ingeslote ruimte tot binne  $2^\circ\text{C}$  by die termostaatinstelling gehou word.10.3.3 *Warmlugoond (vir sterilisering dmv droë hitte)*: 'n Termostaties beheerde oond wat deur elektrisiteit of gas verhit word en wat so van sirkuleermiddele voorsien is dat die temperatuur van die totale ingeslote ruimte by  $170 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$  gehou word en waarvan die hittetoevoer sodanig is dat die werktemperatuur weer bereik word binne 10 minute nadat die oond deur vir 'n oomblik oopgemaak en dan weer toegemaak is.10.3.4 *Homogeniseerder*: 'n Meganiese mengmasjien van die draai- of pulseertipe, wat steriliseerbare houers het waarin 'n homogene dispersie van die monster en die voorgeskrewe verdunningsmiddel gemaak kan word. Die steriliseerbare houers kan van glas, metaal of geskikte plastiekmateriaal wees. Maak seker dat die prosedure vir homogenisering sodanig is dat dit nie die getal mikro-organismes in die monster of die lewensvatbaarheid daarvan sal verminder nie.

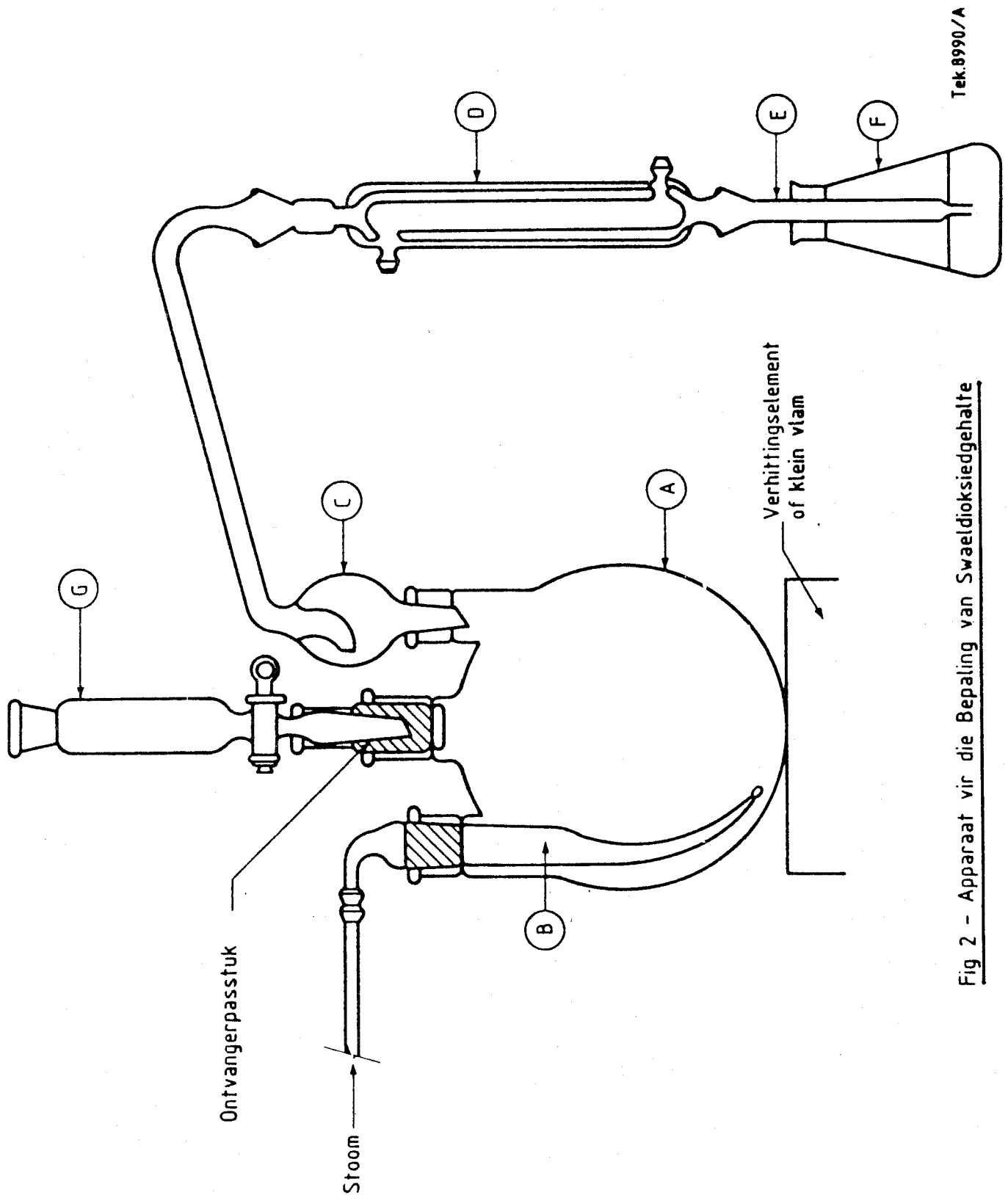


Fig 2 - Apparaat vir die Bepaling van Swaeldioksiedgehalte

10.3.5 *Glasspreiers*: Glasspreiers wat van glasstawe met 'n diameter van 3,5 mm en 'n lengte van 200 mm gemaak is deur elke staaf ongeveer 30 mm van een ent af haaks te buig. Maak die gesnyde ente glad deur hulle in 'n vlam te verhit.

#### 10.4 Kweekbodem en reagentie.

##### 10.4.1 *Algemeen*.

10.4.1.1 *Water*: Gebruik slegs glasgedistilleerde water of gedemineraliseerde water van dieselfde suiwerheid, wat helder, kleurloos en vry van sigbare stowwe in suspensie is en waarvan die pH-waarde, by 25 °C gemeet, binne die bestek 5,0–7,5 is.

10.4.1.2 *Kwaliteit van bestanddele*: Gebruik slegs bestanddele van 'n kwaliteit wat aanneemlik vir mikrobiologiese doeleindes is, by die bereiding van die kweekbodem en reagentie. Tensy anders vermeld, moet alle soute anhidries wees.

10.4.1.3 *Noukeurigheid*: Tensy anders aangewys, word die volgende toleransies toegelaat:

	<i>Toleransie, plus of minus</i>
(a) Op temperatuur.....	0,5 °C
(b) Op massa.....	1,0 %
(c) Op volume.....	1,0 %
(d) Op pH-waardes.....	0,1 pH-eenheid

10.4.1.4 *Ontwaterde kweekbodem*: Baie van die kweekbodem wat vereis word, is in ontwaterde vorm verkrygbaar en die gebruik van sodanige kweekbodem word aanbeveel ter wille van eenvormige resultate. Indien sodanige kweekbodem gebruik word, moet die fabrikant se aanwysing vir die hersamestelling en sterilisering daarvan noukeurig gevolg word.

10.4.1.5 *Aansuiwering van pH-waarde*: Indien die finale pH-waarde van 'n kweekbodem of reagentie gespesifiseer word, suiwer die pH-waarde, indien nodig, tydens bereiding en, in die geval van kweekbodem, voor sterilisasie so aan dat die vereiste pH-waarde na bereiding, by 25 °C gemeet, verkry word. Tensy daar anders aangewys word, gebruik 'n oplossing van soutsuur [ $c(\text{HCl}) = \text{mol/l}$ ] of van natriumhidroksied [ $c(\text{NaOH}) = 1 \text{ mol/l}$ ], soos toepaslik, om die pH-waardes aan te suiwer.

10.4.1.6 *Uitmeting*: Indien daar aangewys word dat gespesifiseerde hoeveelhede van die kweekbodem in bottels uitgemeet word, gebruik 30-ml-universele bottels [kyk 10.2.2 (a)] of kweekbuis met 'n diameter van 16 mm (kyk 10.2.3). Indien daar aangewys word dat in grootmaat gesteriliseer moet word, gebruik enige geskikte glashouer van die vereiste kwaliteit (kyk 10.2.1). Meet reagentie uit in reagentiebottels (kyk 10.2.9). Roer kweekbodem aanhoudend terwyl dit uitgemeet word.

As die bereiding van hellings vir oppervlakkweking vereis word, meet die kweekbodem in 10-ml-hoeveelhede uit en steriliseer soos aangewys. Plaas die bottels of, indien toepaslik, die kweekbuis onmiddellik na sterilisasie en terwyl die kweekbodem nog gesmelt is, op 'n oppervlak met 'n helling van 1 op 4 en laat die agar stol.

10.4.1.7 *Sterilisasie*: Indien sterilisasie in 'n outoklaaf gespesifiseer word en tensy daar anders aangewys word, outoklaaf die kweekbodem 20 minute lank by  $121 \pm 2$  °C. (Dié temperatuur stem ooreen met 'n druk van 103 kPa bo atmosferiese druk by seespieël, d.w.s. 207 kPa absoluut.)

10.4.1.8 *Kontrolering van bereide kweekbodem*: Maak d.m.v. aanneemlike inkubasietoetse seker dat bereide kweekbodem steriel is en die groei van die toepaslike organismes in die aangegeve inkubasietoestande kan onderhou.

10.4.1.9 *Bewaring van kweekbodem*: Sorg dat die bereide media sorgvuldig teen blootstelling aan hitte en sonlig beskerm word en dat dit nie verdamp het en die konsentrasie of pH-waarde daarvan nie verander het nie en dat die kweekbodem, tensy daar anders gespesifiseer word, binne 3 maande na bereiding gebruik word.

10.4.2 *Gebufferde isotoniese peptonwater (verdunningsmiddel)*.

<i>Bestanddele</i>	
Pepton.....	10 g
Dinatriumfosfaatdodekahidraat.....	9 g
Natriumchloried.....	5 g
Monokaliumfosfaat.....	1,5 g

Los die bestanddele in water op, suiwer die pH-waarde tot 7,0 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 1 l. Meet soos volg uit:

- (a) 9-ml-volumes in bottels [kyk 10.2.2(a)];
- (b) 99-ml-volumes in bottels [kyk 10.2.2(b)]; en
- (c) groter volumes in grootmaathouers.

Steriliseer in 'n outoklaaf.

10.4.3 *Plaattellingagar*.

<i>Bestanddele</i>	
Agar.....	15 g
Pankreasverteerde kaseien (triptoon).....	5 g
Gisekstrak.....	2,5 g
Glukose.....	1 g

Los die bestanddele in water op deur dit te kook. Verkoel tot 50 °C, suiwer die pH-waarde tot 7,2 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 1 l.

Meet 15-ml-volumes uit in bottels [kyk 10.2.2(a)] en steriliseer in 'n outoklaaf.

**10.4.4 Kristalviolel-neutraalrooi-laktosegalagar***Bestanddele*

Agar.....	15 g
Laktose.....	10 g
Peptoon.....	7 g
Natriumchloried.....	5 g
Gisekstrak.....	3 g
Galsoute.....	1,5 g
Neutraalrooi.....	0,03g
Kristalviolel.....	0,002 g

Suspendeer die bestanddele in 950 ml water. Laat ongeveer 15 minute lank week en los dan die bestanddele volledig op deur te kook, maar moenie die kweekbodem langer kook as wat nodig is om dit te laat oplos nie. Verkoel tot 50 °C, suiwer die pH-waarde tot 7,4 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 1 l. MOENIE IN 'N OUTOKLAAF STERILISEER NIE. Meng deeglik en gooi onmiddellik 15-ml-hoeveelhede in steriele petribakkies met 'n diameter van 90 mm of 100 mm (kyk 10.2.5). Verkoel vinnig totdat dit gestol het. Gebruik die plate verkieslik op die dag van bereiding. So nie, bewaar hulle hoogstens drie dae lank by 2-4 °C.

**10.4.5 Brijlantgroen-galkweekbodem (Enkelsterkte)***Bestanddele*

Uitgedroogde beesgal.....	20 g
Laktose.....	10 g
Peptoon.....	10 g
Brijlantgroen.....	0,0133 g

Los die bestanddele in water op, suiwer die pH-waarde tot 7,4 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 1 l. Meet 10-ml-volumes uit in 30-ml-bottels [kyk 10.2.2(a)] wat elk 'n omgekeerde Durham-buis (kyk 10.2.11) bevat en steriliseer 15 minute lank in 'n outoklaaf by 115 °C.

**10.4.6 Brijlantgroen-galkweekbodem (Dubbelsterkte).** Berei die kweekbodem soos in 10.4.5 beskryf, maar gebruik dubbel die hoeveelhede bestanddele. Meet 100 ml-volumes uit in 250-ml-bottels [kyk 10.2.2(c)], wat lang Durham-buise (kyk 10.2.10) bevat en steriliseer 15 minute lank in 'n outoklaaf by 115 °C.**10.4.7 Triptoon-triptofaankweekbodem***Bestanddele*

Pankreasverteerde kaseien (triptoon).....	10 g
Natriumchloried.....	5 g
dL-triptofaan.....	1 g

Los die bestanddele in water op, suiwer die pH-waarde tot 7,5 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 1 l. Meet 9-ml-volumes uit in 30-ml-bottels [kyk 10.2.2(a)] en steriliseer in 'n outoklaaf.

**10.4.8 Kovacs-reagens***Bestanddele*

p-dimetielaminobensaldehid.....	5 g
Amielalkohol (vry van piridien).....	75 ml
Soutsuur, gekonsentreer.....	25 ml

Los die aldehid in die alkohol op en help die oplossing daarvan aan deur in 'n waterbad tot 50-55 °C te verhit. Laat afkoel en voeg die suur by. Beskerm teen lig en bewaar by ongeveer 4 °C. Die reagens moet liggeel van kleur wees. (Sommige soorte) amielalkohol veroorsaak dat die reagens 'n baie donker kleur het en onbevredigend is.) Bewaar in 100-ml-reagensbottels (kyk 10.2.9). Laat 24 uur lank staan voor gebruik.

**10.4.9 Baird-Parker-agar.***Bestanddele van basale kweekbodem*

Agar.....	20 g
Glisien.....	12 g
Pankreasverteerde kaseien (triptoon).....	10 g
Vleisekstrak.....	5 g
Litiumchloried.....	5 g
Gisekstrak.....	1 g

Los die bestanddele in water op deur dit te kook. Laat afkoel tot 50 °C, suiwer die pH-waarde tot 7,2 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 1 l. Meet 90-ml-volumes uit in 100-ml-bottels [kyk 10.2.2(b)] en steriliseer dit in 'n outoklaaf. Die kweekbodem kan hoogstens een maand lank by 4 °C bewaar word. Voeg, voordat in plate gegooi word, 1 ml tellurietoplossing (kyk 10.4.10) en 5 ml eiergeelemulsie (kyk 10.4.11) by elke 90 ml van die basale kweekbodem, wat vooraf gesmelt en tot 45-50 °C afgekoel is. Meng goed en gooi 15-ml-hoeveelhede in petribakkies met 'n diameter van 90 mm of 100 mm (kyk 10.2.5). Laat stol. Gebruik die plate binne 24 uur na bereiding. Droog die oppervlak van die kweekbodem minstens een uur lank by 45 °C voordat dit gebruik word. Sprei net voor gebruik 0,5 ml natrium piruvaatoplossing (kyk 10.4.13) oor die oppervlak van die kweekbodem.

**10.4.10 Tellurietoplossing:** Los 1 g kaliumtelluriet met minimale verhitting in 100 ml water op. Steriliseer deur filtrering. Bewaar hoogstens een maand lank by 4 °C in 'n 100-ml-reagensbottel (kyk 10.2.9).**10.4.11 Eiergeelemulsie [ongeveer 20 % (V/V)]:** Was die doppe van 'n aantal vars hoendereiers en ontsmet hulle daarna. Breek die eiers oop, skei die wit asepties van die geel en vang die geel in 'n steriele beker op. Voeg water by in die verhouding van 4 volumes water tot 1 volume eiergeel. Meng deeglik en verhit twee uur lank in 'n waterbad by 45 °C. Sentrifugeer om die neerslag te verwyder of laat die mengsel oornag in 'n koelkas staan en gooi die bodrywende vloeistof af. Steriliseer die bodrywende vloeistof deur filtrering. Meet 5,0-ml-volumes uit in steriele 30-ml-bottels [kyk 10.2.2(a)] en bewaar hoogstens een maand lank in 'n koelkas.

10.4.12 *Mannitolsout-fenolrooi-agar.*

<i>Bestanddele</i>	
Natriumchloried.....	75 g
Agar.....	12 g
Mannitol.....	10 g
Peptoon afkomstig van vleis.....	10 g
Vleisekstrak.....	10 g
Fenolrooi.....	0,025 g

Los die bestanddele in water op deur dit te kook. Suiwer die pH-waarde tot 7,4 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 1 l. Outoklaveer 15 minute lank by 121 °C en verdeel in petribakkies (kyk 10.2.5).

10.4.13 *Natriumpiruvaatoplossing:* Berei 'n oplossing wat 200 g natriumpiruvaat per liter bevat en steriliseer dit deur filtrering. Gebruik verkieslik slegs 'n vars bereide oplossing. So nie kan die oplossing hoogstens drie dae lank by 2–4 °C bewaar word.10.4.14 *DN-ase-toetsagar.*

<i>Bestanddele</i>	
Triptoon.....	20 g
Agar.....	15 g
Natriumchloried.....	5 g
Deoksiribonukleïensuur.....	2 g

Los die bestanddele in water op deur dit te kook. Suiwer die pH-waarde tot 7,4 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 1 l. Outoklaveer 15 minute lank by 121 °C en verdeel in petribakkies (kyk 10.2.5).

10.4.15 *Briljantgroenoplossing.*

<i>Bestanddele</i>	
Briljantgroen.....	0,5 g
Steriele water.....	100 ml

Los die briljantgroen in die water in 'n steriele fles op. MOENIE VERHIT NIE. Bewaar die oplossing minstens een dag lank in die donker sodat outo-sterilisasie kan plaasvind.

10.4.16 *Tetrationaatkweekbodem (Müller-Kauffmann gewysig).*

<i>Bestanddele</i>	
Natriumtiosulfaatpentahidraat.....	50 g
Kalsuimkarbonaat.....	45 g
Peptoon.....	9 g
Uitgedroogde beesgal.....	5 g
Kaliumjodied.....	5 g
Vleisekstrak.....	4,5 g
Jodium.....	4 g
Natriumchloried.....	2,7 g
Briljantgroenoplossing (kyk 10.4.15).....	2 ml

Suspendeer die vaste bestanddele, uitgesonderd die jodium en die kaliumjodied, in ongeveer 900 ml water in 'n fles met 'n inhoudsvermoë van minstens 2 l en steriliseer die fles en sy inhoud in 'n outoklaaf. Los die kaliumjodied in ongeveer 10 ml steriele water op, voeg die jodium by en laat dit oplos. Voeg die kaliumjodied-jodiumoplossing en dan die 2 ml briljantgroenoplossing by die massa van die kweekbodem nadat dit afgekoel het. Vul die volume van die kweekbodem asepties met steriele water tot 1 l aan. Meet 100-ml-volumes asepties uit in steriele kweekflesse (kyk 10.2.8). Moenie weer verhit nie. Bewaar die kweekbodem hoogstens sewe dae lank in die donker by 4 °C.

10.4.17 *Selenietkweekbodem (Stokes en Osborne)*

<i>Bestanddele</i>	
Mannitol.....	5 g
Peptoon.....	5 g
Gisekstrak.....	5 g
Natriumwaterstofseleniet.....	4 g
Dikaliumfosfaat.....	2,62 g
Monokaliumfosfaat.....	1,36 g
Natriumtourocholaat.....	1 g
Briljantgroenoplossing (kyk 10.4.15).....	1 ml

Los die vaste bestanddele, uitgesonderd die natriumwaterstofseleniet, in ongeveer 700 ml water op deur dit te kook, en steriliseer in grootmaat in 'n outoklaaf. Los die natriumwaterstofseleniet in ongeveer 150 ml koue water op en steriliseer die oplossing (verkieslik deur filtrering of so nie, deur dit 10 minute lank in stoom by 100 °C te verhit). Voeg hierdie oplossing en die 1 ml briljantgroenoplossing asepties by die gesteriliseerde en afgekoelde massa van die kweekbodem. Suiwer die pH-waarde tot 7,0 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 1 l. Meet 100-ml-volumes asepties uit in steriele kweekflesse (kyk 10.2.8). Moenie die kweekbodem verder verhit nie. Die afsakel wat vorm, sal tot onder in die fles afsak en moet weer gesuspendeer word voordat die kweekbodem gebruik word. Gebruik op die dag waarop dit berei is.

10.4.18 *Briljantgroen-fenolrooi-agar (Edel en Kampelmacher)*

<i>Bestanddele</i>	
Agar, maklik oplosbaar.....	12 g
Peptoon.....	10 g
Laktose.....	10 g
Sukrose.....	10 g
Vleisekstrak.....	4 g
Natriumchloried.....	3 g
Mononatriumfosfaat.....	0,6 g
Fenolrooi.....	0,09 g
Dinatriumfosfaat.....	0,08 g
Briljantgroenoplossing (kyk 10.4.15).....	1 ml



Los die vaste bestanddele, uitgesonderd die fenolrooi, die laktose en die sukrose, in ongeveer 800 ml water op en steriliseer in grootmaat in 'n outoklaaf. Laat dit tot 55 °C afkoel. Los die fenolrooi en die suikers in ongeveer 150 ml water op en verhit 20 minute lank in 'n waterbad by 70 °C. Laat dit tot ongeveer 55 °C afkoel en voeg hierdie oplossing en die 1-ml-briljantgroenoplossing by die massa van die kweekbodem en meng. Suiwer die pH-waarde tot 7,0 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 1 ℓ. Meet 40-ml-volumes uit in steriele petribakkies, verkieslik met 'n diameter van 150 mm (kyk 10.2.5). Hoewel dié groter petribakkies verkieslik is, kan kleiner petribakkies (kyk 10.2.5) gebruik word. Gebruik in dié geval twee maal soveel bakkies en 'n volume kweekbodem wat dieselfde diepte kweekbodem sal lewer as dié in die groter bakkies. Laat die kweekbodem stol en droog die oppervlak daarvan 30 minute lank by 50 °C voordat dit gebruik word. Gebruik op die dag waarop dit berei is.

#### 10.4.19 Voedingsagar.

##### Bestanddele

Agar.....	15 g
Pepton.....	5 g
Vleisekstrak.....	3 g

Los die bestanddele in water op deur dit te kook. Laat dit tot 50 °C afkoel, suiwer die pH-waarde tot 6,8 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 1 ℓ. Meet 15-ml-volumes uit in 30-ml-bottels [kyk 10.2.2(a)] en steriliseer 20 minute lank in 'n outoklaaf.

#### 10.4.20 Sitochroomoksidasetoetsstroke of Sitochroomoksidaseragents.

#### 10.4.21 Driesuikerysteragar.

##### Bestanddele

Pepton.....	20 g
Agar.....	15 g
Laktose.....	10 g
Sukrose.....	10 g
Vleisekstrak.....	3 g
Gisekstrak.....	3 g
Glukose.....	1 g
Yster (III) sitraat.....	0,3 g
Natriumtiosulfaatpentahidraat.....	0,3 g
Fenolrooi.....	0,024 g

Los die bestanddele in water op deur dit te kook. Laat tot 50 °C afkoel, suiwer die pH-waarde tot 7,4 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 1 ℓ. Meet 15-ml-volumes uit in kweekbuise (kyk 10.2.3) en steriliseer dit 10 minute lank in 'n outoklaaf. Laat dit in 'n skuins posisie stol om 'n dik ent met 'n diepte van ongeveer 25 mm te verkry.

#### 10.4.22 Ureumagar (Christensen).

##### Bestanddele

Ureum (50 ml van 'n 400-g/ℓ-oplossing).....	20 g
Agar.....	15 g
Natriumchloried.....	5 g
Dikaliumposfaat.....	2 g
Glukose.....	1 g
Pepton.....	1 g
Fenolrooi.....	0,012 g

Los die bestanddele, behalwe die ureum, in water op deur dit te kook en verdun die oplossing tot 900 ml. Steriliseer dié basis in grootmaat en laat tot 50 °C afkoel. Voeg 50 ml van 'n filtergesteriliseerde oplossing wat 400 g ureum per liter bevat, by en meng goed. Suiwer die pH-waarde tot 6,8 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 1 ℓ. Meet 15-ml-volume asepties uit in steriele 30-ml-bottels [kyk 10.2.2 (a)] en laat in 'n skuins posisie stol om 'n dik ent met 'n diepte van ongeveer 25 mm te verkry.

#### 10.4.23 Lisiendekarboksileringskweekbodem (Taylor).

##### Bestanddele

ℓ-lisienmonohidrochloried.....	5 g
Gisekstrak.....	3 g
Glukose.....	1 g
Broomkresolpurper.....	0,015 g

Los die bestanddele in water op, suiwer die pH-waarde tot 6,8 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 1 ℓ. Meet 10-ml-volumes uit in 30-ml-bottels [kyk 10.2.2 (a)] en steriliseer dit 10 minute lank in 'n outoklaaf.

#### 10.4.24 β-galaktosidasereagents

##### Bestanddele

Mononatriumfosfaat.....	0,69 g
Ortonitrofeniel-β-d-galaktopiranosied.....	0,08 g
Natriumhidroksiedoplossing, 0,4 g/ℓ.....	ongeveer 3 ml

Los die mononatriumfosfaat in 15 ml water op. os die galaktopiranosied in hierdie oplossing op, suiwer die pH-waarde met die natriumhidroksiedoplossing tot 7,0 aan en verdun tot 20 ml. Bewaar hoogstens een maand lank by 4 °C.

#### 10.4.25 Voges-Proskauer-kweekbodem.

##### Bestanddele

Pepton.....	7 g
Glukose.....	5 g
Dikaliumposfaat.....	5 g

Los die bestanddele in water op, suiwer die pH-waarde tot 6,9 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 1 ℓ. Meet 0,2-ml-volumes uit in klein proefbuise (kyk 10.2.10) en steriliseer 20 minute lank in 'n outoklaaf by 115 °C.

- 10.4.26 *Kreatienoplossing*: Berei 'n oplossing wat 5 g kreatien-monohidraat per liter water bevat. Bewaar hoogstens een maand lank by kamertemperatuur in reagensbottels (kyk 10.2.9).
- 10.4.27  *$\alpha$ -naftoloplossing*: Gebruik 96-100-% (V/V)-etanol as oplosmiddel en berei 'n oplossing wat 60 g  $\alpha$ -naftol per liter bevat. Bewaar hoogstens een maand lank by kamertemperatuur in reagensbottels (kyk 10.2.9).
- 10.4.28 *Kaliumhidroksiedoplossing*: Berei 'n oplossing wat 56 g kaliumhidroksied per liter water bevat. Bewaar by kamertemperatuur in bottels met alkalibestaande plastiekproppe. Moenie glasproppe gebruik nie. Vermyn onnodige blootstelling aan die atmosfeer.
- 10.4.29 *Soutoplossing*: Los 8,5 g natriumchloried in water op en verdun die oplossing tot 1  $\ell$ . Meet 9-m $\ell$ -volumes uit in 30-m $\ell$ -bottels [kyk 10.2.2 (a)] en steriliseer in 'n outoklaaf.
- 10.4.30 *Polivalente Anti-Salmonella-"O"-serum*: Gebruik kommersiële antiserums teen die somatiese antigene van 'n groot genoeg getal *Salmonella*-serotipes om dit onwaarskynlik te maak dat 'n vals negatiewe reaksie verkry sal word. Maak in alle gevalle seker dat die groepe A to G in toereikende mate verteenwoordig is. Volg ten opsigte van elke serum of serummengsel die aanwysings van die serumfabrikant.
- 10.4.31 *Polivalente Anti-Salmonella-"H"-serum*: Gebruik kommersiële antiserums teen die flagellêre antigene van 'n groot genoeg getal *Salmonella*-serotipes om spesifieke sowel as nie-spesifieke faktore, uitgesonderd faktor "i", op te spoor. Volg ten opsigte van elke serummengsel die aanwysings van die serumfabrikant.
- 10.4.32 *Polivalente Anti-Salmonella-"Vi"-serum*: Gebruik kommersiële antiserums. Volg die fabrikant se aanwysings noukeurig.
- 10.4.33 *Gram-negatiewe kweekbodem*.

*Bestanddele*

Polipeptoon .....	20 g
Natriumchloried .....	5 g
Natriumsitraat .....	5 g
Dikaliumfosfaat .....	4 g
Mannitol .....	2 g
Monokaliumfosfaat .....	1,5 g
Glukose .....	1 g
Natriumdeoksicholaat .....	0,5 g

Los die bestanddele in water op, suiwer die pH-waarde tot 7,0 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 1  $\ell$ . Meet 100-m $\ell$ -volumes uit in kweekflesse (kyk 10.2.8) met 'n inhoudsvermoë van minstens 200 m $\ell$  en steriliseer 15 minute lank in 'n outoklaaf by 115 °C

- 10.4.34 *Xiloselisiendeoksicholaatagar (XLD-agar)*.

*Bestanddele*

Agar .....	15 g
Laktose .....	7,5 g
Sukrose .....	7,5 g
Natriumtiosulfaatpentahidraat .....	6,8 g
$\ell$ -lisienmonowaterstofchloried .....	5 g
Natriumchloried .....	5 g
Xilose .....	3,5 g
Gisekstrak .....	3 g
Natriumdeoksicholaat .....	2,5 g
Yster (III) ammoniumsitraat .....	0,8 g
Neutraalrooi .....	0,08 g

Los die bestanddele met die minimum verhitting in water op, laat afkoel, suiwer die pH-waarde tot 7,4 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 1  $\ell$ . Meet 15-m $\ell$ -volumes uit in petribakkies (kyk 10.2.5). Gaan na dat die kweekbodem 'n rooierige kleur het en helder of bykans helder is. Gebruik op die dag waarop dit berei is.

- 10.4.35 *Polivalente Anti-Shigella-"O"-serum*. Gebruik kommersiële polivalente anti-serums teen die somatiese antigene, met inbegrip van teenliggaampies, van minstens *Shigella*-serotipes 1-15.
- 10.4.36 *Differensiële Versterkte Clostridium-kweekbodem (Dubbelsterkte)*

*Bestanddele van basale kweekbodem:*

*Bestanddele*

Peptoon .....	10 g
Vleisekstrak .....	10 g
Natriumasetaattrihiidraat .....	5 g
Gisekstrak .....	1,5 g
Oplosbare stysel .....	1 g
Glukose .....	1 g
$\ell$ -sisteien .....	0,5 g

Voeg die peptoon, vleisekstrak, natriumasetaattrihidraat en gisekstrak by 350 ml water. Berei 'n stysel-oplossing in nog 100 ml water deur 'n koue pasta in 'n klein volume van die water aan te maak en die res van die water te kook en dit dan in die pasta in te roer. Voeg hierdie styseloplossing by die ander mengsel, stoom 30 minute lank om al die bestanddele op te los en voeg dan die glukose en sisteien (wat maklik oplos) by. Filtreer deur papierpulp terwyl dit warm is. Laat afkoel, suiwer die pH-waarde tot 7,1 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 500 ml. Meet 12,5-ml-volumes van dié basale kweekbodem uit in 30-ml-bottels [kyk 10.2.2 (a)] en steriliseer in 'n outoklaaf. Stoom die kweekbodem op die dag waarop dit gebruik word ongeveer 10 minute lank, laat dit tot 50 °C afkoel en voeg 0,25 ml van elk van die volgende by elke bottel met kweekbodem:

- (a) 'n wateroplossing wat 40 g natriumsulfiet per liter bevat;
- (b) 'n wateroplossing wat 70 g ferrisitraatskaal per liter bevat.

Help oplossing van die ferrisitraatskaal by die bereiding van oplossing (b) aan deur ongeveer vyf minute lank te verhit en dan te laat afkoel. Steriliseer oplossing (a) en (b) deur filtrering en bewaar by 3–5 °C in dig toegeskroefte bottels. By dié temperatuur sal die oplossings gewoonlik etlike weke lank hou, maar berei elke 14 dae vars oplossings as voorsorgmaatreël.

#### 10.4.37 *Versterkte Clostridium-agar.*

##### *Bestanddele*

Agar.....	15 g
Peptoon.....	10 g
Vleisekstrak.....	10 g
Glukose.....	5 g
Natriumasetaattrihidraat.....	5 g
Gisekstrak.....	3 g
Oplosbare stysel.....	1 g
Sisteien.....	0,5 g

Los die bestanddele in water op deur dit te kook en, indien nodig, daarna te stoom om oplossing aan te help. Laat tot 50 °C afkoel, suiwer die pH-waarde tot 7,4 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 1 l. Meet 15-ml-volumes uit in 30-ml-bottels [kyk 10.2.2 (a)] en steriliseer in 'n outoklaaf.

#### 10.4.38 *Waterstofperoksiedoplossing, 3 % (m/m).*

#### 10.4.39 *Vibrio-verrykingskweekbodem (Dubbelsterkte).*

##### *Bestanddele*

Natriumchloried.....	40 g
Tripties verteerde kaseien.....	20 g
Natriumtourocholaat.....	10 g
Natriumkarbonaat.....	2 g
Gelatien.....	2 g
Kaliumtellurieloplossing, 1 g/l filtergesteriliseer.....	20 ml

Los al die bestanddele, behalwe die kaliumtellurieloplossing, in ongeveer 900 ml water op deur, indien nodig, dit te kook. Suiwer die pH-waarde tot 8,7 aan en steriliseer die resulterende basale kweekbodem deur dit 15 minute lank by 121 °C te outoklaveer. Nadat dit tot onder 45 °C afgekoel het, voeg die kaliumtellurieloplossing by. Suiwer die pH-waarde tot 8,7 aan en verdun die kweekbodem tot 1 l met steriele water. Gebruik dit binne twee uur nadat die kaliumtellurieloplossing bygevoeg is.

Die basale kweekbodem, d.w.s. die kweekbodem sonder die kaliumtellurieloplossing, is hoogstens drie dae lank by 4 °C stabiel.

#### 10.4.40 *Vibrio-diagnoseagar.*

##### *Bestanddele*

Sukrose.....	20 g
Agar.....	15 g
Natriumchloried.....	10 g
Natriumsitraat.....	10 g
Natriumiosulfaatpentahidraat.....	10 g
Spesiale peptoon.....	10 g
Uitgedroogde osgal.....	5 g
Gisekstrak.....	5 g
Natriumtourocholaat.....	3 g
Yster (III) sitraat.....	1 g
Broomtimolblou.....	0,04 g
Timolblou.....	0,04 g

Los die bestanddele in water op deur dit te kook. Moet dit nie lange: kook as wat nodig is om dit te laat oplos nie. Moenie outoklaveer nie. Laat dit tot 50 °C afkoel, suiwer die pH-waarde tot 8,6 aan, verdun tot 1 l en giet op plate. Gebruik die plate binne drie uur.

**10.4.41 *Lisien-indool-motiliteit-waterstofsulfiedagar (wat 3 g/- natriumchloried bevat).****Bestanddele*

Natriumchloried.....	30 g
Tripties verteerde kaseien.....	15 g
ℓ-lisienmonowaterstofchloried.....	5 g
Vleispepton.....	5 g
Vleisekstrak.....	3 g
Gisekstrak.....	3 g
Agar.....	2 g
Glukose.....	1 g
Yster (III) ammoniumsitraat.....	0,5 g
Natriumtiosulfaatpentahidraat.....	0,3 g
Broomkresolpurper.....	0,016 g

Los die bestanddele in water op deur dit te kook. Laat afkoel, suiwer die pH-waarde tot 7,4 aan en verdun die oplossing tot 1 ℓ. Meet 5-mℓ-volumes uit in kweekbuis met 'n diameter van 16 mm (kyk 10.2.3), steriliseer dit 10 minute lank in 'n outoklaaf by 121 °C en prop die buise styf toe om vogverlies te voorkom.

**10.4.42 *Onaktiveerderoplossing.****Bestanddele*

Sorbitaan-mono-oleaatkompleks.....	2,0 g
Natriumtourocholaat.....	1,0 g
Gelatien.....	1,0 g
Natriumtiosulfaatpentahidraat.....	0,3 g
Monokaliumfosfaat.....	0,1 g
Natriumsitraat.....	0,1 g

Los die bestanddele in water op. Suiwer die pH-waarde tot 7,2 aan, verdun die oplossing tot 1 ℓ en meet 9-mℓ-hoeveelhede uit in 30-mℓ-bottels [kyk 10.2.2 (a)]. Steriliseer in 'n outoklaaf.

**10.5 BEREIDING VAN DIE MONSTER.**

**10.5.1 *Bewaring van die monster:*** Bewaar 'n monster met 'n massa van minstens 200 g so kort moontlik in sodanige toestand dat veranderinge in die samestelling voorkom of tot die minimum beperk word.

**10.5.2 *Dispergering van die monster:*** Gebruik 'n steriele snyer en tang om 28–35 g van die monster af te sny en plaas dit in 'n vooraf geweegde en steriele homogeniseerhouer wat geskik is vir gebruik met die homogeniseerder (kyk 10.3.4). Voeg genoeg van die gebufferde isotoniese peptonwater [kyk 10.4.2 (c)] by om 'n 1:10-dispersie van die monster te verkry. Stel die homogeniseerder volgens die fabrikant se aanwysings in werking en laat dit net lank genoeg werk om 'n homogene dispersie te verkry, dws laat draaitipe homogeniseerders vir altesaam 15 000–20 000 omwentelings van die snylemme, maar hoogstens 2,5 minute lank werk. Gebruik die 1:10-dispersie van die monster wat so verkry is vir die toetse in 10.6 tot en met 10.13.

**10.6 STANDAARDPLAATTELLING****10.6.1 *Gekookte produkte.***

(a) Berei 'n verdunning van een deel van die monster in 1 000 volumes verdunningsmiddel, deur 1 mℓ van die dispersie van die monster (kyk 10.5.2) met 99 mℓ van die gebufferde isotoniese peptonwater [kyk 10.4.2 (b)] te meng. Meng die inhoud van elke bottel deeglik volgens een van die volgende metodes, voordat daar van die inhoud geneem word:

- (1) Gebruik 'n geskikte meganiese menger, verkieslik van die vibreertipe.
- (2) Indien die verdunning in 'n skroefdopbottel is, meng deur die bottel 10 keer met die hand om te keer en weer regop te hou.
- (3) Indien die verdunning in 'n houer met 'n dop of watteprop is, rol die houer minstens 20 maal in 'n regop posisie heen-en-weer tussen die handpalms.

(b) Neem twee 1,0-mℓ-volumes uit die verdunde monster wat so verkry is en plaas elke volume oor in 'n steriele petribakkie met 'n diameter van 90 mm of 100 mm (kyk 10.2.5). Voeg een 15-mℓ-volume van die plaattellingagar (kyk 10.4.3), wat gesmelt is en tot 45 °C afgekoel het, by die inhoud van elke petribakkie en meng. Dra sorg dat niks van die inhoud van die bakkie tydens dié proses uitstort nie. Die maklikste manier is om die bakkie op 'n tafelblad te plaas en die inhoud liggies te werwel deur die bakkie op die tafel te draai. Laat die agar stol, keer die bakkie om, bring gepaste etikette daarop aan, plaas hulle in 'n inkubator oor en inkubeer by 32 °C. Maak seker dat die totale tydperk wat verstryk vandat die verdunnings van die monster berei is totdat die finale plate gegiet word, nie 15 minute oorskry nie. Haal die bakkies na 48 uur inkubasie uit die inkubator en tel die kolonies wat in die kweekbodem ontwikkel het. Teken dié resultate aan en bereken die gemiddelde getal kolonievormende eenhede per gram van die monster.

- 10.6.2 **Rou produkte:** Berei 'n 1:1 000-verdunning van die monster voor soos in 10.6.1 (a) beskryf. Berei 'n verdere 1:10-verdunning deur 1 ml van dié verdunning met 9 ml van die gebufferde isotoniese peptonwater [kyk 10.4.2. (a)] te meng en gaan dan te werk soos in 10.6.1 (b) beskryf deur die verdunning wat só verkry is vir plaatgiëting, inkubering en plaattelling te gebruik.
- 10.7 **TELLING VAN KOLIVORME BAKTERIEË:** Pipetteer 2,0 ml van dié dispersie van die monster (kyk 10.5.2) in elk van drie steriele petribakkies met 'n diameter van 90 mm (kyk 10.2.5). Voeg 15 ml van die kristalvioleto-neutraalrooi-laktosegalagar (kyk 10.4.4) wat gesmelt is en tot 45 °C afgekoel het, by die inhoud van elke bakkie en meng. Dra sorg dat niks van die inhoud van die bakkie tydens dié proses uitstort nie. Laat die agar stol, keer die bakkies om, bring gepaste etikette daarop aan, plaas hulle in 'n inkubator oor en inkubeer 24 uur lank by 37 °C. Onderzoek en tel alle rooi kolonies met 'n diameter van meer as 0,5 mm en veronagsaam alle ander kolonies. Beskou alle sodanige rooi kolonies as dié van kolivorme bakterieë. Teken die resultate aan en bereken die gemiddelde getal kolivorme bakterieë per gram van die monster.
- 10.8 **FEKALE KOLIVORME BAKTERIEË.**
- 10.8.1 **Gekookte produkte**
- (a) Pipetteer 1 ml van die dispersie van die monster (kyk 10.5.2) in elk van twee bottels met die enkelsterkte-briljantgroen-galkweekbodem (kyk 10.4.5) en inkubeer die bottels oornag by 37 °C.
- (b) Indien die kweekbodem gas produseer, soos aangetoon deur gas in die Durham-buis, verkry subkulture van elke botte! deur een oogvol in nog 'n bottel met briljantgroen-galkweekbodem en een oogvol in 'n bottel met triptoon-triptofaankweekbodem (kyk 10.4.7), wat albei vooraf tot 44 °C verhit is, oor te plaas.
- Inkubeer albei dié subkulture oornag by  $44 \pm 0,25$  °C in 'n waterbad. Indien die kultuur in die briljantgroen-galkweekbodem gas produseer, oordeel dat die kultuur fekale kolivorme bakterieë is. Voeg 0,5 ml van die Kovacs-reagens (kyk 10.4.8) by die inhoud van die bottel wat die geïnkubeerde triptoon-triptofaankweekbodem bevat. Indien dit rooi verkleur, bevestig dit die aanwesigheid van fekale kolivorme bakterieë.
- 10.8.2 **Rou produkte:** Meet asepties 100 ml van die dispersie van die monster (kyk 10.5.2) uit in elk van twee bottels met die dubbelsterkte-briljantgroen-galkweekbodem (kyk 10.4.6) en inkubeer die bottels oornag by 37 °C. Onderzoek en bevestig verdagte kulture soos in 10.8.1 (b) beskryf. Volgens hierdie metode word die aanwesigheid of afwesigheid van lewensvatbare fekale kolivorme bakterieë in 10 g van die monster bepaal. Dit impliseer dat slegs een organisme per 10 g reeds 'n positiewe resultaat sal gee.
- 10.9 **STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS.**
- 10.9.1 **Plaatinokuleerprosedure:** Plaas met behulp van 'n steriele pipet 'n 1,0-ml-eksemplaar van die dispersie van die monster (kyk 10.5.2) op die oppervlakte van drie agarplate [Baird-Parker-agar (kyk 10.4.9)] oor en versprei die enkele eksemplaar oor die drie plate. Beskou die drie plate as een vir die doel van die plaattellingsprosedure, aangesien hulle 'n verdunning van  $10^{-1}$  van die dispersie van die monster verteenwoordig. Herhaal die prosedure hierbo met nog 'n 1,0-ml-eksemplaar en nog drie plate. Inokuleer nog twee plate elk met 0,1 ml van die dispersie van die monster. Dié plate verteenwoordig elk 'n verdunning van  $10^{-2}$ .
- Versprei die inokulum versigtig met behulp van individuele steriele glasspreiers (kyk 10.3.5) so vinnig moontlik oor die oppervlak van elk van die agt plate en probeer om nie aan die kante van die bakkies te raak nie. Laat die plate met hulle deksels op ongeveer 15 minute lank by kamertemperatuur droog word. Draai die plate om en inkubeer hulle 24–48 uur lank in die inkubator by 43 °C.
- 10.9.2 **Seleksieprosedure:** Merk na 'n inkubeertydperk van 24–26 uur die posisie van enige tipiese kolonies wat aanwesig is, op die boom van elke plaat. Tipiese kolonies is swart, glansend en konveks (met 'n diameter van 1–1,5 mm) en omring deur 'n helder sone wat gedeeltelik ondeurskynend kan wees. 'n Opaliserende kring kan reg teen die kolonies in dié helder sone voorkom.
- Inkubeer al die plate by 43 °C vir die res van die inkubeertydperk en merk dan die posisies van enige nuwe tipiese kolonies.
- Neem vir telling slegs dié plate wat tussen 15 en 150 tipiese of tussen 15 en 150 atipiese kolonies bevat. Kies vir bevestiging (kyk 10.9.3) vyf tipiese of vyf atipiese kolonies, na gelang van die geval, uit elke plaat.
- Indien daar minder as 15 kolonies aanwesig is op elk van die plate wat met die verdunning van  $10^{-1}$  van die monster geïnkuleer is, hou al die plate wat enige kolonies bevat vir bevestiging (kyk 10.9.3).
- 10.9.3 **Bevestigingstoets:** Bogenoemde seleksieprosedure vereis 'n verhoogde temperatuur (43 °C) vir inkubasie en sal die bevestiging van die identiteit van *Staphylococcus aureus* vergemaklik.
- Doen 'n kolinokulasie van elk van die tipiese of atipiese kolonies wat uit die Baird-Parker-agarplate gekies is, op 'n plaat met mannitol-sout-fenolrooi-agar (kyk 10.4.12) en 'n plaat met DN-ase-toetsagar (kyk 10.4.14). Gebruik 'n swaar inokulum.
- Inkubeer die plate 48 uur lank by 37 °C. Oorstroom die oppervlak van die DN-ase-toetsagarplaat na inkubasie met verdunde soutsuur,  $c(\text{HCl}) =$  ongeveer 1 mol/l. Die DNS sal uitpresipiteer en veroorsaak dat die kweekbodem troebel word. Onderzoek die plate vir die aanwesigheid van helder sones wat om die positiewe kolonies ontwikkel het.
- Onderzoek die mannitol-sout-fenolrooi-agarplate vir kolonies wat 'n geel kleur met 'n helder, geel sone om die kolonie ontwikkel. Die aanwesigheid van dié kleur is 'n aanduiding dat mannitol in suur omgesit is. Dit is 'n positiewe identifikasie van *Staphylococcus aureus* as groei van 'n geselekteerde kolonie 'n positiewe DN-ase-reaksie toon en suur as afbreekprodukt van mannitol produseer.

- 10.9.4 *Berekening van Staphylococcus aureus plaattelling.* Bereken ten opsigte van elke plaat wat positief geïdentifiseerde tipiese of atipiese kolonies bevat, die getal *Staphylococcus aureus* vir elke verdunning aan die hand van die persentasie *Staphylococcus aureus* wat tydens die bevestigingstoetse (kyk 10.9.3) uit die geselekteerde kolonies geïdentifiseer is. Bereken die gemiddelde getal *Staphylococcus aureus* aan die hand van die duplikaatplate of opeenvolgende verdunnings.

OPM.: Rond getalle tot en met 100 tot die naaste meervoud van vyf af en getalle bo 100 wat op 'n 5 eindig tot die naaste meervoud van 20. As 'n getal groter as 100 is en nie op 'n 5 eindig nie, rond dit tot die naaste meervoud van 10 af.

Deel die gemiddelde wat so verkry is deur die inokulumvolume, in milliliter, en vermenigvuldig dit dan met die toepaslike verdunningsfaktor om die getal *Staphylococcus aureus* per gram van die monster verkry.

#### 10.10 SALMONELLA.

- 10.10.1 *Vooraf verryking:* Plaas 25-ml-hoeveelhede van die dispersie van die monster (kyk 10.5.2) in elk van twee steriele 250-ml-flesse oor. Inkubeer die flesse 2-6 uur lank by 37 °C.

- 10.10.2 *Selektiewe verryking:* Plaas die hele inhoud van een van die flesse met die vooraf verrykte dispersie (kyk 10.10.1) in 'n fles oor wat 100 ml van die tetrationsaatkweekbodem (kyk 10.4.16) bevat en die hele inhoud van die ander fles (kyk 10.10.1) in 'n fles wat 100 ml van die selenietkweekbodem (kyk 10.4.17) bevat. Inkubeer die geïnkuleerde tetrationsaatkweekbodem tot 48 uur lank by 43 °C en die geïnkuleerde selenietkweekbodem tot 48 uur lank by 37 °C. Voer die diagnostiese plaatinokulering na die eerste 18-24 uur van die inkubeertydperk uit sonder om die inhoud van die flesse te skud.

#### 10.10.3 *Diagnostiese plaatinokulering.*

(a) Neem met behulp van 'n platinum-draadoog met 'n binnediameter van 4 mm twee oëvol van die kultuur in die tetrationsaatkweekbodem uit die bovlak van die kweekbodem en stryk elke oogvol oor die oppervlak van 'n plaat met briljantgroen-fenolrooi-agar (kyk 10.4.18). Meng die inhoud van die fles en herhaal die diagnostiese plaatinokulering met nog twee oëvol op twee verdere plate. Doen die bestryking op so 'n wyse dat die ontwikkeling van goed geïsoleerde kolonies aangehelp word. Bring gepaste etikette op die diagnostiese plate aan om die monsternemingsmetodes te identifiseer. Keer die plate om en inkubeer hulle 18-24 uur lank by 37 °C.

OPM.: Daar word beweer dat beweeglike *Salmonella*-organismes na die bovlak van die verrykingskweekbodem beweeg. Deur monsters uit die onversteurde troebel oppervlak te neem, sal die moontlikheid dat dié organismes opgespoor word, klaarblyklik verhoog word.

(b) Herhaal die prosedure in (a) hierbo maar gebruik die kultuur in die selenietkweekbodem.

(c) Plaas die kulture in die seleniet- en tetrationsaatkweekbodemflesse terug in hul onderskeie inkubators vir die oorblywende inkubeertydperk (kyk 10.10.2). Herhaal na afloop van die inkubeertydperk die prosedure vir diagnostiese plaatinokulering met elke kultuur op 'n verdere reeks plate en inkubeer dié plate 18-24 uur lank by 37 °C.

(d) Ondersoek die plate na inkubasie vir vermoedelike kolonies *Salmonella*-organismes. Indien daar min groei op die plate is of indien geen verdagte kolonies aanwesig is nie, inkubeer die plate nog 20-24 uur lank en ondersoek hulle weer. Onderwerp enige verdagte kolonie aan verdere ondersoek. Ondervinding is nodig om kolonies *Salmonella*-organismes te herken en die voorkoms daarvan verskil op die twee diagnostiese kweekbodems en van spesie tot spesie, sowel as van produksielot tot produksielot kweekbodem.

- 10.10.4 *Bevestiging van verdagte kolonies:* Kies uit elke plaat vyf kolonies van elke tipe verdagte *Salmonella*-organisme of al sodanige kolonies, watter ook al die minste is.

Stryk elk van die geselekteerde kolonies oor die gedroogde oppervlak van 'n plaat voedingsagar (kyk 10.4.19) op so 'n wyse dat die ontwikkeling van goed geïsoleerde kolonies aangehelp word. Inkubeer die plate 18-24 uur lank by 37 °C. Ondersoek die kolonies wat op die plate ontwikkel vir eenvormigheid van eienskappe en stel op hierdie wyse vas of die kultuur wat ondersoek word, "suiwer" is. Dit is uiters belangrik dat die kultuur wat vir verdere toetse gebruik word, suiwer is. Indien twyfel bestaan, stryk 'n goed afgesonderde kolonie oor die gedroogde oppervlak van nog 'n plaat voedingsagar. Inkubeer hierdie plaat 18-24 uur lank by 37 °C en ondersoek soos hierbo. Herhaal, indien nodig, hierdie prosedure totdat die suiwerheid van die kultuur bo alle redelike twyfel vasgestel is. Onderwerp hierdie kultuur aan verdere toetse en dra sorg dat kontaminasie van die kultuur met ander mikro-organismes verhoed word.

- 10.10.5 *Biochemiese bevestiging:* Maak op die volgende kweekbodems subkulture van die suiwer kultuur (kyk 10.10.4), met behulp van 'n platinumnaald:

(a) *Driesuikerysteragar:* Maak 'n steekkultuur in die dik ent en stryk dit oor die skuins agaroppervlak van die driesuikerysteragar (kyk 10.4.21). Inkubeer 24-40 uur lank by 37 °C en ondersoek.

Klassifiseer die resultate soos volg:

*Dik ent:*

Geel kleur .....	Glukose omgeset.
Geen verandering of rooi kleur .....	Glukose nie omgeset nie.
Swart kleur .....	Waterstofsulfied geproduseer.
Gasborrels of barste .....	Gas uit glukose geproduseer.

*Helling:*

Geel kleur .....	Aërobiese omsetting van laktose of sukrose of albei.
Geen verandering of rooi kleur .....	Nòg laktose nòg sukrose omgeset.

- (b) *Produksie van urease*: Stryk die suiwer kultuur oor die skuins agaroppervlak van ureumagar (10.4.22). Inkubeer 24–48 uur lank by 37 °C en ondersoek. Die splitsing van ureum produseer ammoniak, wat die kleur van die kweekbodem na ligroos en later na kersierooi verander.
- (c) *Lisidekarboksilerings*: Inokuleer net onder die oppervlak van die lisidekarboksileringskweekbodem (kyk 10.4.23), inkubeer 18–24 uur lank by 36 °C en ondersoek. Die dekarboksilerings van lisien produseer kadawerien wat die kleur van die kweekbodem na pers verander. 'n Geel kleur of onveranderde kweekbodem dui afwesigheid van lisidekarboksilerings aan.
- (d) *Produksie van  $\beta$ -galaktosidase*: Suspendeer 'n klein hoeveelheid van die bakteriemateriaal van die kultuur wat getoets word in 0,25 ml van die soutoplossing (kyk 10.4.29) in 'n klein proefbuis. Voeg 'n druppel toluen by hierdie suspensie en verhit die buis 5 minute lank in 'n waterbad by 37 °C. Voeg 0,25 ml van die  $\beta$ -galaktosidasereagens (kyk 10.4.24) by die suspensie en meng. Inkubeer die buis minstens 24 uur lank by 37 °C en ondersoek met tussenpose. 'n Geel verkleuring, wat 'n positiewe reaksie aandui, kan binne 20 minute voorkom. Moenie die reaksie as negatief beskou voordat die inkubeertydperk van 24 uur verstryk het nie.
- (e) *Produksie van indool*: Inokuleer 'n bottel triptoontriptofaankweekbodem (kyk 10.4.7) met die kultuur wat getoets word. Inkubeer 24 uur lank by 37 °C. Voeg na inkubasie 0,5 ml van die Kovacs-reagens (kyk 10.4.8) by die inhoud van die bottel. 'n Rooi verkleuring dui 'n positiewe reaksie aan.
- (f) *Voges-Proskauer-reaksie*: Inokuleer elk van twee buise van die Voges-Proskauer-kweekbodem (kyk 10.4.25) met die kultuur wat getoets word. Inkubeer albei buise 24 uur lank, een by kamertemperatuur en die ander by 37 °C. Voeg na inkubasie twee druppels van die kreatienoplossing (kyk 10.4.26), drie druppels van die  $\alpha$ -naftoloplossing (kyk 10.4.27) en dan twee druppels van die kaliumhidroksiedoplossing (kyk 10.4.28) by elke buis en meng die inhoud na elke byvoeging. Indien 'n ligroos tot helderrooi kleur binne 15 minute ontwikkel, dui dit 'n positiewe reaksie aan.
- (g) *Oksidasereaksie*. Wend 'n klein hoeveelheid bakteriemateriaal uit die kultuur wat getoets word, op 'n sitochroomoksidasetoetsstrook (kyk 10.4.20) aan en vryf dit goed in die reaksiedeel in. Laat dit ongeveer 30 sekondes lank staan. 'n Blou verkleuring dui 'n positiewe reaksie aan.

#### 10.10.6 Vertolking van resultate van biologiese bevestigingstoetse.

Reaksie	Persentasie <i>Salmonella</i> -tipes wat 'n positiewe reaksie toon
Suur uit glukose .....	100,0
Gas uit glukose .....	91,9
Suur uit laktose .....	0,8
Suur uit sukrose .....	0,5
Produksie van waterstofsulfied .....	91,6
Produksie van urease .....	0,0
Lisidekarboksilerings .....	94,5
Produksie van $\beta$ -galaktosidase .....	1,5
Indoolreaksie .....	1,1
Voges-Proskauer-reaksie .....	0,0
Oksidasereaksie .....	0,0

Onderwerp alle kulture, behalwe dié wat op grond van bogenoemde data klaarblyklik nie *Salmonella*-organismes bevat nie, aan serologiese bevestigingstoetse.

- 10.10.7 *Serologiese bevestiging*: Indien geskikte polivalente anti-*Salmonella*- "O"- en "H"-serums en "Vi"-serums (kyk 10.4.30–32) beskikbaar is, ondersoek die verdagte kolonies wat op voedingsagar gekweek is deur middel van skyfie-agglutinasie vir die aanwesigheid van *Salmonella*- "O"- en "H"-antigene en vir "Vi"-antigene. Hou egter in gedagte dat daar nie uitsluitlik op die resultate van serologiese toetse staatgemaak moet word vir bevestiging nie en dat die resultate beoordeel moet word in samehang met die resultate wat deur biochemiese bevestiging verkry is.

#### 10.10.8 Vertolking van resultate van serologiese bevestigingstoetse.

##### (a) Polivalente "O"-serum:

(1) Indien die resultaat negatief is, is daar byna sonder twyfel geen *Salmonella* aanwesig nie. Die enigste uitsondering is dat 'n kultuur 'n nuwe "O"-antigeen kan hê wat nog nie ingesluit is nie.

(2) Indien die resultaat positief is, is dit slegs 'n aanduiding dat die kultuur van die genus *Salmonella* kan wees.

##### (b) Polivalente "H"-serum:

(1) Indien die resultaat negatief is, is daar byna sonder twyfel geen *Salmonella* aanwesig nie. Die enigste uitsondering is dat 'n kultuur 'n nuwe "H"-antigeen kan hê wat nog nie ingesluit is nie.

(2) Indien die resultaat positief is, ag dat die kultuur positief vir *Salmonella* is.

(c) *Anti-"vi"-serums*. Indien die resultaat positief is, ag dat die kultuur positief vir *Salmonella* is.

#### 10.11 SHIGELLA.

- 10.11.1 *Opsporing*: Volg die prosedure in 10.10 vir *Salmonella*, maar gebruik die gram-negatiewe kweekbodem (kyk 10.4.33) as die kweekbodem vir selektiewe verryking en XLD-agar (kyk 10.4.34) as die kweekbodem vir diagnostiese plaatinokulering en inkubeer in albei gevalle by 37 °C.

Kleurlose deursigtige kolonies op XLD-agar is verdagte *Shigella*-organismes. *Salmonella sp* en *Salmonella typhi* kan ook met gebruik van XLD-agar opgespoor word. Sodoende vul hierdie metode die metode in 10.10 beskryf, aan.

10.11.2 *Bevestiging*: Onderwerp elke verdagte kolonie aan die biochemiese toets in 10.10.5 beskryf en aan 'n serologiese toets met gebruik van polivalente anti-*Shigella*-“O”-serum (kyk 10.4.35).

10.11.3 *Vertolking van resultate*.

Reaksie	Persentasie <i>Shigella</i> - tipes wat 'n positiewe reaksie toon
Suur uit glukose .....	100,0
Gas uit glukose .....	2,1
Suur uit laktose .....	0,2
Suur uit sukrose .....	0,6
Produksie van waterstofsulfied .....	0,0
Produksie van urease .....	0,0
Lisiendekarboksilering .....	0,0
Produksie van $\beta$ -galaktosidase .....	38,3
Voges-Proskauer-reaksie .....	0,0
Indoolreaksie .....	30,6
Oksidasereaksie .....	0,0

10.12 *CLOSTRIDIUM*.

10.12.1 *Pasteurisasie*: Pasteuriseer 50 ml van die dispersie van die monster (kyk 10.5.2) deur dit so lank in 'n waterbad by 82–85 °C te verhit dat die temperatuur van die inhoud 60 sekondes lank by 80 °C gehou word. Laat die warm dispersie vinnig onder lopende kraanwater tot onder 45 °C afkoel.

10.12.2 *Differensiële kweking*: Plaas 13 ml van die gepasteuriseerde dispersie oor in 'n bottel differensiële versterkte *Clostridium*-kweekbodem (kyk 10.4.36) en inkubeer óf vyf dae lank by 30 °C óf 24–48 uur lank by 37 °C. Ondersoek die inhoud met tussenpose vir moontlike swart verkleuring. Bevestig die aanwesigheid van anaërobies in kulture wat swart verkleuring toon, deur subkulture op plate versterkte *Clostridium*-agar (kyk 10.4.37) te maak, dit dan 48 uur lank aërobies sowel as anaërobies by 30 °C te inkubeer en te ondersoek vir enige kolonies wat ontwikkel.

Ag die toets positief indien groei van kolonies op die anaërobiese plaat plaasvind en die aërobiese plaat min of geen groei toon nie. Indien daar klostridia aanwesig is, toets hulle vir produksie van katalase.

10.12.3 *Bevestiging*: Indien groei aërobies en anaërobies plaasvind, maak weer subkulture van verdagte kolonies van die anaërobiese plaat op duplikaatplate en herhaal hierdie proses totdat die aanwesigheid of afwesigheid van *Clostridium*-organismes bevestig is.

10.12.4 *Toets vir produksie van katalase*: In die geval waar groei anaërobies maar nie aërobies plaasvind nie, oorstrom die oppervlak van die anaërobies geïnkubeerde plaat met waterstofperoksiedoplossing (kyk 10.4.38). Ag die toets vir die produksie van katalase negatief indien geen sigbare gasvorming binne 10 minute plaasvind nie.

10.12.5 *Vertolking van resultate*: Beskou organismes wat anaërobies groei of wat aërobies swak groei of glad nie groei nie, en wat 'n negatiewe resultaat in die toets vir produksie van katalase gee, as lede van die genus *Clostridium*.

10.13 *PATOGENE VIBRIO (VIBRIO CHOLERAЕ EN VIBRIO PARAHAEMOLYTICUS)*.

(a) Berei binne 30 minute nadat die dispersie van die monster (kyk 10.5.2) berei is, twee kulture wat elk bestaan uit 100 ml van die dispersie gemeng met 100 ml van die dubbelsterkte *Vibrio*-verrykingskweekbodem (kyk 10.4.39). Inkubeer hierdie kulture 18–24 uur lank, die een by 37 °C en die ander een by 42 °C. Neem, sonder om die kulture te skud, 'n oogvol van die bovlak van elke kultuur af en versprei elke oogvol so oor 'n *Vibrio*-diagnoseagarplaat (kyk 10.4.40) dat daar seker gemaak word dat enige kolonies wat ontwikkel, goed geïsoleer sal wees. Keer die plate om en inkubeer hulle 18–24 uur lank by 37 °C.

(b) Ondersoek die geïnkubeerde plate op grond van die volgende eienskappe vir die aanwesigheid van *Vibrio spp*:

Beskrywing van kolonies	Diameter van kolonie, mm	Vermoedelike identifikasie
Plat, geel en rond .....	2–3	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> .
Plat, geel en rond met 'n blougroen kern .....	1–2	<i>V. parahaemolyticus</i> .
Plat, geel en rond .....	4–6	<i>V. alginolyticus</i> .
Rond en blou .....	0,5–1	<i>Pseudomonas</i> , <i>Aeromonas</i> .
Deursigtig .....	0,1–0,5	<i>Proteus</i> of ander enterobakterië.

Plaas verdagte kolonies op die lisien-indool-motiliteit-waterstofsulfiedagar (kyk 10.4.41) en op die ureum-agarhelling (kyk 10.4.22) oor en inkubeer dié kulture 16–24 uur lank by 37 °C.

(c) Ondersoek die ureumagarhelling en, indien geen urease geproduseer is nie, plaas van die groei op 'n sitochroomoksidasetoetsstrook (kyk 10.4.20) oor en bepaal of die kolonies sitochroomoksidase positief is [kyk 10.10.5(g)].

(d) Ondersoek ook die lisien-indool-motiliteit-waterstofsulfied-agarkulture en indien enige organisme verdagte *Vibrio cholerae* of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* is, stuur 'n monster vir verdere identifisering aan 'n aanneemlike toetslaboratorium.



# 10.14 TOETS VIR DIE DOELTREFFENDHEID VAN DIE SKOONMAAK EN ONTSMETTING VAN INSTALLASIES, UITRUSTING EN GEREEDSKAP.

## 10.14.1 *Monsternemingsuitrusting.*

### 10.14.1.1 *Deppers.*

(a) *Voorbereiding.* Berei 'n toereikende getal deppers (kyk 10.14.2.1) voor deur in elke geval 'n ronde pluisie absorbeerwatte met 'n massa van 30–50 g op een ent van 'n houtstaaf met 'n lengte van ongeveer 140 mm en 'n diameter van ongeveer 2 mm aan te bring. Doop die pluisie van elke depper in 'n beker wat onaktiveerder-oplossing (kyk 10.4.42) bevat en plaas dan die depper in 'n afsonderlike plastieksakkie of ander geskikte houer wat die daaropvolgende sterilisering sonder beskadiging sal deurstaan. Verseël die houers en steriliseer hulle 20 minute lank in 'n outoklaaf by  $121 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  of op 'n ander geskikte wyse. Bewaar die deppers in 'n koel, donker plek.

(b) *Afwesigheid van stowwe wat die groei van mikro-organismes strem.* Inokuleer die oppervlak van plaattellingagar (kyk 10.4.3) in een petribakkie deeglik met *Escherichia coli* en dié in 'n soortgelyke bakkie met *Bacillus subtilis*. Verwyder die pluïesies van twee deppers asepties en dompel 'n pluisie in die agar in elke bakkie voordat die agar stol. Inkubeer die petribakkies 18 uur lank by  $35 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ . Ondersoek die bakkies na inkubasie en oordeel dat die lot voorbereide deppers nie geskik is nie indien daar enige teken is dat die groei van organismes om en onder enige van die deppers gestrem is. Berei in dié geval nog 'n lot deppers voor soos in (a) beskryf en toets weer soos hierbo.

### 10.14.2 *Monsternemingsprosedure.*

10.14.2.1 *Algemeen:* Neem monsters op minstens 15 verskillende plekke. Gebruik, waar moontlik, monsteroppervlaktes van  $10\text{ cm}^2$ . Teken die oppervlakte, in vierkante sentimeter, van elke oppervlak waarvan 'n monster geneem is, aan.

10.14.2.2 *Monsterneming met deppers:* Maak 'n depperhouer asepties oop en, indien 'n plastieksak gebruik is, maak dit aan die kant weg van die wattepluisie oop. Maak seker dat die vingers van die monsternemer nooit tydens die hantering van 'n depper aan die pluisie of die aanliggende deel van die steel raak nie. Vryf die depper deeglik oor die oppervlakte waarvan 'n monster geneem gaan word. Draai hierby die depper so dat die hele oppervlak daarvan deeglik in aanraking kom met die oppervlak waarvan 'n monster geneem word. Plaas die depper terug in die houer en, indien 'n plastieksak gebruik is, verseël dit weer. Merk die houer met 'n waspotlood of ander geskikte merkpotlood om die plek waar die monster geneem is, daarop te identifiseer.

### 10.14.3 *Toetsprosedure.*

#### 10.14.3.1 *Toets van deppers.*

(a) *Spoelsuspensie:* Haal die depper wat getoets word uit die houer en breek die pluisie in 'n bottel met peptonwater [kyk 10.4.2(a)] af deur die bottelnek as hefboom te gebruik. Skud die bottel deeglik.

(b) *Inokulasie en inkubasie:* Plaas 1,0 ml van die spoelsuspensie asepties in elk van twee petribakkies oor. Voeg 15 ml van die plaattellingagar (kyk 10.4.3) by elke petribakkie en meng die inhoud van die bakkie deur dit liggies te werwel. Plaas op 'n tafel en laat stol. Keer die bakkies om en inkubeer hulle 72 uur lank by  $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ .

(c) *Vertolking:* Tel na afloop van die inkubeertydperk die totale getal bakeriekolonies wat op die twee plate ontwikkeling het en teken dit aan. Vermenigvuldig dié getal met vyf om die getal lewensvatbare bakterieë op die toetsoppervlakte waarvan die monster geneem is, te bereken en korreger vir 'n oppervlakte van  $10\text{ cm}^2$ , indien nodig.

(d) *Toets vir die aanwesigheid van fekale kolivormige bakterieë:* Inkubeer die oorblywende spoelsuspensie [kyk (a) hierbo] 6–8 uur lank by  $37 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ . Inokuleer 1 ml van die spoelsuspensie in elk van twee bottels met enkelsterkte briljantgroen-galkweekbodem (kyk 10.4.5) en inkubeer oornag by  $37^\circ\text{C}$ . Volg dan die prosedure in 10.8.1(b).

10.14.3.2 *Uitdruk van skoonmaak- en ontsmettingsdoeltreffendheid:* Ken een van die simbole B, RB en OB, volgens die telling lewensvatbare bakterieë of die aanwesigheid van fekale kolivormige bakterieë aan elke monster toe, soos volg:

Telling	Simbool
0–15/10 $\text{cm}^2$ , fekale kolivormige bakterieë afwesig.....	B (Bevredigend).
16–75/10 $\text{cm}^2$ , fekale kolivormige bakterieë afwesig.....	RB (Redelik bevredigend).
Bo 75/10 $\text{cm}^2$ , of fekale kolivormige bakterieë aanwesig, of albei.....	OB (Onbevredigend).

10.14.3.3 *Berekening:* Bereken die persentasie skoonmaak- en ontsmettingsdoeltreffendheid soos volg:

$$\text{Schoonmaak- en ontsmettingsdoeltreffendheid, \%} = (2X + Y) \times 100$$

2T

waar X = die getal B-resultate.  
Y = die getal RB-resultate.  
T = die totale getal monsters.